New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1839. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible]

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA.

DELHI STILL UNSUBDUED.

Debate of the Indian Troubles in England.

[illegible]

…the general outbreak, and that as soon as it was [illegible] it was cancelled by the local Government. I think it very desirable that a copy of that document should be laid on the table of this House, in order that we may see what has been the course of conduct of the regimental officers and the commanding officers with reference to [illegible] which lies at the root of the mutiny in the Bengal army. I believe that all persons acquainted with India would admit that nothing has tended more to laxity of conduct and discipline, to foster a spirit of mutiny in the Bengal army and to make the troops proud, conceited, arrogant and reluctant to the proper labor and duty imposed on all other soldiers than this homage that has been paid to Brahminical caste. I must say the disclosures made in the papers lately laid before this House are sufficient to warn us of the evils of pandering to the vanities and bigotry and religious prejudices of the Hindoos. [Hear, hear.]

Lord GRANVILLE replied:

The noble Earl has expressed his belief that a great deal of the mischief which has arisen is attributable to the attention and respect paid to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. I have no doubt that in some instances mistakes of this kind may have been made, but it is quite clear that mistakes have also been made in the opposite direction, and I think, both for the maintenance of our power in India and for the interest of the Christian religion, it is the duty of the Government to remain as neutral as possible with regard to religious questions. [Hear, hear.] The noble Earl has asked me to give an assurance as to the mode in which the Bengal army shall in future be levied; but, whatever may be my opinions on the subject, I think it would be presumptuous on my part, after the direful experience we have had of the necessity of looking at the question in every light, to give any distinct pledge as to the manner in which the Indian army shall in future be organised.

French Refugees in England.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st—

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumor that, in compliance with an application of the Government of France, the Government of this country would expel some of the French refugees who had sought an asylum in this country?

Lord PALMERSTON.—My answer is, in the first place, that no such application has been received from the Government of France; and, in the next place, something like the excuse of a village for not ringing their bells in the time of CHARLES II, that they had no bells to ring—that we have no power by law to grant such application. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

In the Commons, on the 21st, Sir G. PECHELL inquired of the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any additional vessels, including gun-boats, had been sent to the West India station for service on the coast of Cuba.

Sir C. WOOD was understood to say that as soon as Parliament had voted the necessary number of men he had ordered four gun-boats to be got ready for service off the coast of Cuba, and that two of those vessels would be ready for sea in a few days.

TURKEY.

The Danubian Principalities—Secret of the Present Complication.

Bucharest Correspondence of the London Times.

I have often had to attack diplomacy in the East. It is a mockery to send a parcel of gentlemen several hundreds or thousands of miles from home, nominally to protect the interests of the countries which they represent, but in reality to embroil their affairs, merely to satisfy an inordinate vanity, which devours every one of them. None of the questions which arise are ever regarded on their own merits, but only as a new battle-field for the glorification of these gentlemen. They find means to complicate the simplest things, and invent difficulties where [illegible]

…as did the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia at Constantinople. The Turkish Government and the British and Austrian Ambassadors, on the other hand, maintain that they [illegible] the communication merely for the information of the Kaimakam, in case he should have doubts.

I leave this question to the good sense of English people to decide, whether a document given in the same words for two countries, for the same purpose, and at the same moment, is to be explained in both in the same way or not; and surely the Government ought to find no difficulty in deciding it in a few words. With Ambassadors etiquette counts [illegible] weight. Having once said that they understood it in one particular sense, they would think they compromised their dignity, if they yielded one step, and they don't care if the result of their obstinacy is an absurdity.

The other question is even simpler than this. A number of petitions have come from Moldavia complaining that the local Government there has tampered with the election lists, and has thus illegalized the Divan, which will no longer be an expression of the opinion of the country. Four of the Commissioners are convinced by these complaints and the proofs accompanying them that such has been really the case. Their Ambassadors at Constantinople share this conviction, and their Governments, adopting their views, protest against the Divan as illegally elected. The other three Commissioners are not convinced that such a falsification has taken place, and their views are shared by their Governments. [illegible]

…inquiry, which, were they sincere in their assertions, they ought most to desire for their own cause.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would be recalled from Constantinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord HOWDEN, the English Ambassador at Madrid.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European Ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied in the formation of his new Ministry, and that until the Cabinet should be constructed diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

INDIA.

Confirmation of the Fall of Cawnpore—Delhi still Held by the Rebels.

The *Times* of the 22d has the following latest news:

"ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14, 9 P. M.

The *Pekin* arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 25th July; Madras, 28th July; Galle, 28th July; Aden, 8th inst.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer *Austria* for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

General BARNARD is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay *Times* of the 14th of July by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:

Simoom and *Himalaya* arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops expected. Gen. HANCOCK's forces.* Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from NANA SAHIB, whom HAVELOCK is following up the Bithoor† about ten miles.

Sir HENRY LAWRENCE died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

All the troops in Oude mutinied.

Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

Gwalior Contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

No political China news given.

The Transit Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

This telegram received from Acting Consul-General [illegible] at Alexandria for the Earl of CLARENDON.

CONSUL CRAIG.

It was said in London that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House, for establishing a postal communication with India via Asiatic Turkey.

The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

* This is probably Havelock. † Probably Bithoor.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were said to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack-horses. It is said that SCHAMYL, with 25,000 Circassians had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle which lasted ten hours the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communications, fell into SCHAMYL's hands.

PERSIA.

Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the Foreign Office in Paris. The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

By telegraph from Trieste, we learn that Mr. MURRAY had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

AFRICA.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 18th announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

The dissensions in the Greek Church in Syria and Egypt appear to be [illegible]

Official confirmation had been received in England of the murders of the African travelers, Dr. VOGEL and Corporal MAGUIRE, Royal Engineers. Dr. VOGEL was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal MAGUIRE, R. E., was murdered by a party of Fanatics some six marches to the North of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and dispatched several of his murderers before he fell. The melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the Desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers—the Nile, the Niger and the Zambese.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21.

LATEST.—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes a very good demand throughout the week, and prices of the current qualities of American had advanced ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb. The market closed firm, with sales, on Friday, of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The sales of the week were 77,510 bales, including 17,070 to speculators, and 6,100 for export. The imports of the week were 39,166 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 8 9-16d. Fair Mobiles, 8¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 8⅜d. Fair Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Uplands, 8 7-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says WHEAT has met with a slow sale. Prime qualities of White must be noted 1d.@2d. ℔ 70 lbs. dearer. Inferior sorts without change. FLOUR is 6d. ℔ bbl. dearer. INDIAN CORN slow, and rather easier.

RICHARDSON BROS. quote WHEAT steady and unchanged, without much business. FLOUR is sparingly dealt in, and useful sorts of barrels and sacks could not be sold without submitting to a reduction of 6d.@1s. and then the sales were very limited. INDIAN CORN dull, at a decline of 6d. for mixed; other sorts supported steady former rates.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say Tuesday's prices are nominally continued.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and 6d. lower; WHEAT dull, and 2d.@3d. lower; CORN dull, and declined 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote BEEF heavy, and inferior qualities declined 5s. PORK steady. BACON steady. TALLOW declined 2s.; quoted 58s. 6d.@59s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes SUGAR flat, and in lower, though towards the close a firmer feeling was observable. No sales of MOLASSES—the market continuing depressed. COFFEE steady. RICE [illegible] at previous rates. TEA firm—Common Congou 1s. 3d. INDIGO advanced 6d.@9d. on London July rates. RESIN in good demand at 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d. for Common. ASHES [illegible]. OILS without important change. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE brought 38s.@38s. 6d.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library, after being closed a month for repairs and additions to the building, was opened again to the public on Tuesday. An enlargement of the Superintendent's room has been the principal alteration made. About 1,000 new books, some of rare value, have been added to the library during the month. The total number of books now in the Library is about 77,000. Meantime the work upon the new building adjoining, the donation of WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., is pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 231 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman and Forty-two Others.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Amount in the Treasury—The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The following is the memorial of Professor SILLIMAN and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and Electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor WALKER, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (WALKER) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact your Excellency is in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we, also, have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. HORATIO KING, of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief that I should have violated this principle, and, through Governor WALKER, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them, you should have clearly ascertained that they were well-founded.

If not they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District-Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? To protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It was for this purpose, and for this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal, and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of the Courts of Justice, established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey the laws, not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, we are forced to go to press without the conclusion of the President's letter.]

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $18,[illegible], of which there are in New-York nearly nine and one-third millions; at Philadelphia two millions and two-thirds, and at New-Orleans over a million and a half.

Assistant Postmaster-General DUNDAS will shortly proceed to New-York to make arrangements for facilitating the transportation of the overland mail to California.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry will resume their sessions next Monday. The first consists of Commodore LAVALLETTE, and Captains MAGRUDER and ADAMS. The second of Captains MCKEAN, POPE and VAN BRUNT, and the third of Commodores [illegible] and SHUBRICK, and Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, affirmed the assessment of a duty of 15 per centum on [illegible], 15 per centum on [illegible], 24 per centum on [illegible], and 4 per cent on [illegible].

The Attorney-General has decided adversely to the extraordinary claims of HEYWOOD, the late Marshal of Utah, more than $20,000 of which were for conveying the Judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the Courts. The expenses for numerous guards, horses, wagons and provisions, were not those of the ministerial officers. The Attorney-General states that the expenses of a Judge on his way to the Court are his own.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

TRANSFER OF THE CANAL DEPOSITS—DEFICIENCY IN THE CANAL FUND, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, the first in several weeks. The Comptroller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Engineer, and Canal Commissioners WHALON and BURRALL were present.

The rate of Canal tolls on stave bolts and butts was fixed at one mill and three-tenths.

The Canal deposits which have formerly been made at the Reciprocity and Hollister banks, at Buffalo, were ordered to be transferred as follows: One-half to the Marine bank, one-fourth to the Manufacturers and Traders bank, and one-fourth to the Bank of Attica.

The tolls formerly deposited with the Ontario Bank were to be transferred to the Oneida Bank.

Important communications were laid before the Board by the Auditor, showing the present condition of the Canal Fund. The Auditor states that the fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that $700,000 must be raised on the credit of the Sinking Fund in January to pay the interest on that debt for 1858.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Albany Collector, reported that they found some of the charges substantiated.

A large amount of other business was also done.

The Contracting Board did not meet in consequence of the illness of Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH. It is expected that this Board will make several removals of Canal Engineers to-morrow.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Returns of the election come in slowly. So far as heard from 47 Republicans are elected and seven Democrats. The vote for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

[illegible]—Fletcher, Republican, 317; Keyes, Democrat, 84.

Hartford—Fletcher, 200; Keyes, 70.

Newbury—Fletcher, 350; Keyes, 212.

St. Johnsbury—Fletcher, 360; Keyes, 118.

Windsor—Fletcher, 185; Keyes, 54.

Springfield—Fletcher, 347; Keyes, 73.

Bridgewater—Fletcher, 221; Keyes, 132.

Royalton—Fletcher, 128; Keyes, 44.

Northfield—FLETCHER, 383; KEYES, 201.

Swanton—FLETCHER, 190; KEYES, 118.

St. Albans—FLETCHER, 389; KEYES, 185.

The vote is very light compared with last year, but the Republican majority is about, comparatively, equal.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Sept. 2—7 P. M.

Sixty-seven towns have elected 56 Republican Representatives and 11 Democrats.

The vote in 50 towns, for Governor, stands as follows: FLETCHER, 7,900; KEYES, 4,012.

The votes in 20 additional towns heard from foot up for FLETCHER, 3,800; and for KEYES, 1,640.

United States Agricultural Exhibition.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Thirty-two young horses were exhibited to-day. They were very superior, particularly the stallions. There have been large additions to the fruit and machinery departments. The latter is very large, containing very valuable machines, and the exhibition is every way superior to the previous days. The attendance to-day is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. The weather is fine. A letter from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE says he will be here on Friday.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The first contest between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* has just taken place. The conditions were: Mile heats, best two in three, with *Flora Temple* in harness and *Lancet* under the saddle. The following is the result: First, *Flora Temple*; second, *Lancet*; third, *Miller's Damsel*; and fourth, *Red Bird*. Time, 2:28 and 2:27. Ten thousand people were on the ground.

The great contest for the $2,000 prize will take place on Saturday. To-morrow there will be a review of the Fire Companies.

The New School Presbyterian Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The New School Presbyterian Convention that has been in session here for the last three or four days, adjourned *sine die* at 1 o'clock this morning.

The preamble and resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions, were all adopted. The fourth resolution was changed so as to make the General Synod meet at Knoxville, on the first Thursday instead of the first Tuesday in May.

A resolution was also adopted recommending the Knoxville Synod to invite the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians to a fraternal conference.

The Baptist Association of Georgia and the American Tract Society.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Baptist Central Association of Georgia, at a recent meeting in Morgan County, reprobated the action of the American Tract Society, in regard to Slavery, and recommended the withholding of patronage from, and discountenance of, the efforts of the agents, who are raising funds by colporteurs for the sale of works, until the Society rescind their recent act, and go back to their original silence on the subject of Slavery.

Attempt of a Husband to Poison a Wife.

[illegible], Wednesday, Sept. 2.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, has just been arrested on the charge of attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain drugs of a slow but deadly nature. The evidence against him is said to be conclusive. He has not yet been examined. The announcement of his arrest has created the greatest excitement in all circles.

General Walker in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER arrived in this city this morning.

Resignation of Judge Curtis of the U. S. Supreme Court, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Portland *State of Maine* announces the resignation of Judge CURTIS of the U. S. Supreme Court, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

Lieut. JAMES MCGARY, who accompanied Dr. KANE [illegible]

[illegible] KANSAS

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1859. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA

THE REBELS UNSUBDUED.

Effect of the Indian Troubles in England.

Large Sales of Cotton—Grain Lower—Consols 90 3-4.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Havre and Southampton. She brings London dates to Aug. 22, three days later than the *Atlantic's* news.

The *Vanderbilt* brings the unusually large number of 350 passengers, with $100,000 in specie and 1,100 tons of valuable merchandise. The *Asia* sailed from Liverpool on the day the *Vanderbilt* left Southampton.

Throughout the passage, the *Vanderbilt* has encountered severe westerly winds and heavy head sea. Saw no ice during the entire voyage.

On the 30th ult., in lat. [illegible], long. [illegible], exchanged colors with the American bark *General Cobb*, standing to the southward and westward.

The steamer [illegible] arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th, and the *Ariel* at Cowes on the evening of the same day.

The steamship *Indiana* arrived at Southampton at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 22d.

There is nothing definite from the telegraphic expedition. The latest news is given in another column.

From India there is confirmation of the fall of Cawnpore, and a general massacre of Europeans, while Delhi still held out.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament, by commission, on Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Queen MARIA CHRISTINA was expected at Biarritz, and it was rumored that she was about to return to Spain, to be present at her daughter's accouchement, in October.

Rosas has taken up his residence in Paris.

Gen. [illegible] VON [illegible], one of the most distinguished officers in the Austrian service, 80 years of age, has blown out his brains through a disappointment [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Drain upon England.

From the London Times, 22d.

[illegible]

cures the greatest results at the smallest expense, not at a given moment only, but when subjected to the test of years.

Lord Palmerston on the Indian Force.

In the Indian debate in the Commons on the 20th, Lord PALMERSTON said:

My honorable friend the Under-Secretary of State for War has explained generally the points of detail which have been referred to in the course of this debate. I can only repeat what he has said, that in fixing the number of the militia which we in the first instance think it expedient to embody, we by no means bind ourselves not to call out more if circumstances should render it expedient to do so. However, [illegible]

[illegible]

Caste in the Indian Army.

In the Lords, on the 21st, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY [illegible]

[illegible]

French Refugees in England.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st—

Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumor that, in compliance with an application of the Government of France, the Government of this country would expel some of the French refugees who had sought an asylum in this country?

Lord PALMERSTON—[illegible]

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

In the Commons, on the 21st, Sir G. PECHELL asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether [illegible]

[illegible]

TURKEY.

The Danubian Principalities—Secret of the Present Complication.

Bucharest Correspondence of the London Times.

[illegible]

sense, so did the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia at Constantinople. The Turkish Government and the British and Austrian Ambassadors, on the other hand, maintain that they meant the communication merely for the information of the Kaimakan, in case he should have doubts.

I leave this question to the good sense of English people to decide, whether a document given in the same words for two countries, for the same purpose, and at the same moment, is to be explained in both in the same way or not; and surely the Governments ought to find no difficulty in deciding it in a few words. With Ambassadors common sense has no weight. Having once said that they understood it in one particular sense, they would think they compromised their dignity, if they yielded one step, and they don't care if the result of their obstinacy is an absurdity.

The other question is even simpler than this. A number of petitions have come from Moldavia complaining that the local Government there has tampered with the election lists, and has thus illegalized the Divan, which will no longer be an expression of the opinion of the country. Four of the Commissioners are convinced by these complaints and the proofs accompanying them that such has been really the case. Their Ambassadors at Constantinople share this conviction, and their Governments, adopting their views, protest against the Divan as illegally elected. The other three Commissioners are not convinced that such a falsification has taken place, and their views are shared by their Governments. What can common sense dictate in such a case but an inquiry on the spot to ascertain which is the right view of the two? Instead of this, with the exception of the British Commissioner, both parties stick to their views, each party refusing the inquiry, which, were they sincere in their assertions, they ought most to desire for their own cause.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE would be recalled from Constantinople, and probably be succeeded by Lord HOWDEN, the English Ambassador at Madrid.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European Ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte, that he is occupied in the formation of his new Ministry, and that until the Cabinet should be constructed diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

INDIA.

Confirmation of the Fall of Cawnpore—Delhi Still Held by the Rebels.

The *Times* of the 22d has the following latest news:

"ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 14, 9 P. M.

The *Nubia* arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July; Madras, 25th July; Galle, 28th July; Aden, 8th inst.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer *Borysthenes* for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

General BARNARD is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the Bombay *Times* of the 14th of July by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:

Simoom and *Himalaya* arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 800 more troops expected. Gen. HANCOCK'S forces.* Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from NANA SAHIB, whom HAVELOCK is following up the Blittoo† about ten miles.

Sir HENRY LAWRENCE died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

All the troops in Oude mutinied.

Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

Gwalior Contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

No political China news given.

The Transit Government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

This telegraph received from Acting Consul-General GREEN at Alexandria for the Earl of CLARENDON.

CONSUL CRAIG.

It was said in London that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House, for establishing a postal communication with India *via* Asiatic Turkey.

The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

* This is probably Havelock. † Probably Bithoor.

RUSSIA.

The Russians were said to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost six guns and sixty-four pack-horses. It is said that SCHAMYL, with 25,000 Circassians had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle which lasted ten hours the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communications, fell into SCHAMYL'S hands.

PERSIA.

Dispatches from Teheran had been received at the Foreign Office in Paris. The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbance, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present.

By telegraph from Trieste, we learn that Mr. MURRAY had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

AFRICA.

Intelligence from Tunis of the 18th announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul insulted. Military measures of repression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

The dissensions in the Greek Church in Syria and Egypt appear to be as angry as ever.

Official confirmation had been received in England of the murders of the African travelers, Dr. VOGEL and Corporal MAGUIRE, Royal Engineers. Dr. VOGEL was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal MAGUIRE, R. E., was murdered by a party of Tuaricks some six marches to the North of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and dispatched several of his murderers before he fell. The melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the Desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers—the Nile, the Niger and the Zambesi.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21.

LATEST.—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes a very good demand throughout the week, and prices of the current qualities of American had advanced ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ lb. The market closed firm, with sales, on Friday, of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The sales of the week were 77,510 bales, including 17,070 to speculators, and 6,100 for export. The imports of the week were 27,195 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 8 9-16d. Fair Mobiles, 8¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 8½d. Fair Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 8 7-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says WHEAT has met with a slow sale. Prime qualities of White must be noted 1d.@2d. ℔ 70 lbs. dearer. Inferior sorts without change. FLOUR is 6d. ℔ bbl. dearer. INDIAN CORN slow, and rather easier.

RICHARDSON BROS. quote WHEAT steady and unchanged, without much business. FLOUR is sparingly dealt in, and useful sorts of barrels and sacks could not be sold without submitting to a reduction of 6d.@1s., and then the sales were very limited. INDIAN CORN dull, at a decline of 6d. for mixed; other sorts supported nearly former rates.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say Tuesday's prices are nominally continued.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and 6d. lower; WHEAT dull, and 2d.@3d. lower; CORN dull, and declined 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote BEEF heavy, and interior qualities declined 1s. PORK steady. BACON steady. TALLOW declined 3s.; quoted 62s.6d.@63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes SUGAR flat, and 1s. lower, though towards the close a firmer feeling was observable. No sales of MOLASSES—the market continuing depressed. *Coffee steady. Rice languid at previous rates.* TEA firm—Common Congou 1s. 2d. INDIGO advanced 6d @ 9d. on London July rates. RESIN in good demand at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. for Common. ASHES 42s.@43s. OILS without important change. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE brought 38s.@39s. 9d.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library, after being closed a month for repairs and additions to the building, was opened again to the public on Tuesday. An enlargement of the Superintendent's room has been the principal alteration made. About 1,000 new books, some of rare value, have been added to the library during the month. The total number of books now in the Library is about 97,000. Meantime the work upon the new building adjacent, the donation of WM. B. ASTOR, Esq., is pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Memorial of Professor Silliman and Forty-two Others.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Amount in the Treasury—The Naval Courts of Inquiry—Decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The following is the memorial of Professor SILLIMAN and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency JAMES BUCHANAN, the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and Electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor WALKER, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (WALKER) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your Excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we, also, have taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. HORATIO KING, of the Post-Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief that I should have violated this principle, and, through Governor WALKER, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which, it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected: and as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union." These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them, you should have clearly ascertained that they were well-founded.

If not they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District-Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of the members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? To protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force? In the language of the Constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." It was for this purpose, and for this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a posse *comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal, and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of the Courts of Justice, established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey the laws, not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath.

I ask what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law, *reflects no credit* upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box, the certain American remedy for redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves.

Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut, to undertake to establish a separate Government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy. I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have only embraced in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas.

The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act,—the act organizing the Territory,—not to legislate Slavery into any Territory, not to exclude it therefrom, but to leave it to the people thereof, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by a common constitution. But, when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such Territory, proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will countenance, modify or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution.

This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage upon every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of Slavery; but numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the Territorial Government. They refused either to be registered or vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and, in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States. Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence whilst framing the Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the rights of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection. I have entire confidence in Gov. WALKER that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and then not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. MADISON towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into a dual collision with the Constitution and the laws, and in that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and as I humbly trust, of my God. I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence.

You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of Slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy.

Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duty of my high station, without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $19,500,000; of which there are in New-York nearly nine and one third millions; at Philadelphia, two millions and two-thirds, and at New-Orleans, over a million and a half.

Assistant Postmaster-General DUNDAS will shortly proceed to New-York to make arrangements for facilitating the transportation of the overland mail to California.

The Naval Courts of Inquiry will resume their sessions next Monday. The first consists of Commodore LAVALLETTE, and Captains MERCER and ADAMS. The second of Captains MCKEAN, POPE and VAN BRUNT, and the third of Commodores STORER and STRINGHAM, and Capt GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, affirmed the assessment of a duty of 15 per centum on chlorate of potash and sal acetosella, 19 per centum on refined borax, 24 per centum on filberts, and 4 per centum on sumac.

The Attorney-General has decided adversely to the extraordinary claims of HAYWOOD, the late Marshal of Utah, more than $20,000 of which were for conveying the Judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the Courts. The expenses for numerous guards, horses, wagons and provisions, were not those of the ministerial officers. The Attorney-General states that the expenses of a Judge on his way to the Court are his own.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

TRANSFER OF THE CANAL DEPOSITS—DEFICIENCY IN THE CANAL FUND, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Canal Board held a meeting to-day, the first in several weeks. The Comptroller, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Engineer, and Canal Commissioners WHALON and SHERRILL were present.

The rate of Canal tolls on stave bolts and butts was fixed at one mill and three-tenths.

The Canal deposits which have formerly been made at the Reciprocity and Hollister banks, at Buffalo, were ordered to be transferred as follows: One-half to the Marine bank, one-fourth to the Manufacturers and Traders bank, and one-fourth to the Bank of Attica.

The tolls formerly deposited with the Ontario Bank were to be transferred to the Oneida Bank.

Important communications were laid before the Board by the Auditor, showing the present condition of the Canal Fund. The Auditor states that the fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that $700,000 must be raised on the credit of the Sinking Fund in January to pay the interest on that debt for 1858.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Albany Collector, reported that they found some of the charges substantiated.

A large amount of other business was also done.

The Contracting Board did not meet in consequence of the illness of Canal Commissioner FITZHUGH. It is expected that this Board will make several removals of Canal Engineers to-morrow.

Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Returns of the election come in slowly. So far as heard from 47 Republicans are elected and seven Democrats. The vote for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

Woodstock—Fletcher, Republican, 317; Keyes, Democrat, 54.

Hartford—Fletcher, [illegible]; Keyes, [illegible].

Newbury—Fletcher, [illegible]; Keyes, [illegible].

St. Johnsbury—Fletcher, [illegible]; Keyes, [illegible].

Windsor—Fletcher, 168; Keyes, [illegible].

Springfield—Fletcher, 1[illegible]; Keyes, 73.

Bridgewater—Fletcher, 2[illegible]; Keyes, 1[illegible].

[illegible]—Fletcher, 1[illegible]; Keyes, [illegible].

Northfield—FLETCHER, 202; KEYES, 201.

Swanton—FLETCHER, 190; KEYES, 115.

St. Albans—FLETCHER, [illegible]; KEYES, 1[illegible].

The vote is very light compared with last year, but the Republican majority is about, comparatively, equal.

MONTPELIER, Wednesday, Sept. 2—5 P. M.

Sixty-seven towns have elected 56 Republican Representatives and 11 Democrats.

The vote in 50 towns, for Governor, stands as follows: FLETCHER, 7,[illegible]; KEYES, 4,[illegible].

The votes in 20 additional towns heard from foot up for FLETCHER, 2,[illegible]; and for KEYES, 1,[illegible].

United States Agricultural Exhibition.

THIRD DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Thirty-two young horses were exhibited to-day. They were very superior, particularly the stallions. There have been large additions to the fruit and machinery departments. The latter is very large, containing very valuable machines, and the exhibition is every way superior to the previous days. The attendance to-day is estimated at 12,000 to 15,000. The weather is fine. A letter from Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE says he will be here on Friday.

The Horse Fair at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The first contest between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* has just taken place. The conditions were: mile heats, best two in three, with *Flora Temple* in harness and *Lancet* under the saddle. The following is the result: First, *Flora Temple*; second, *Lancet*; third, *Miller's Damsel*; and fourth, *Red Bird*. Time, 2:28 and 2:27. Ten thousand people were on the ground.

The great contest for the $2,000 prize will take place on Saturday. To-morrow there will be a review of the Fire Companies.

The Baptist Association of Georgia and the American Tract Society.

AUGUSTA, GA., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Baptist Central Association of Georgia, at a recent meeting in Morgan County, reprobated the action of the American Tract Society, in regard to Slavery, and recommended the withholding of patronage from, and discountenance of, the efforts of the agents, who are raising funds by colporteurs for the sale of works, until the Society rescind their recent act, and go back to their original silence on the subject of Slavery.

Resignation of Judge Curtis of the U. S. Supreme Court, etc.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Portland *State of Maine* announces the resignation of Judge CURTIS of the U. S. Supreme Court, to take effect on the 1st of October next.

Lieut. JAMES MCGARY, who accompanied Dr. KANE on his last Arctic Expedition, and who was connected with the Panorama of KANE'S Arctic Voyages, now in this city, died suddenly to-day.

Another Bank Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The Deposit and Discount Bank of HATCH & LANGDON suspended this morning. There is considerable excitement, as there were a large number of small depositors. The bank was involved in the failure of DREW & CO. of New-York.

The Cutter Taney Struck by Lightning.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

The cutter *Taney* was struck by lightning off Tybee on Monday morning, which shivered the foretopmast, topsail, head-foremast, foregaff, then passing into the hold. The decks were spread with fragments. The cutter was momentarily a sheet of flame, but the fire was subdued. No one was killed, but several persons were stunned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$1,598,557 in Treasure

NEWS GENERALLY UNIMPORTANT.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Illinois*, C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 9.30 P. M. on the 19th of August. On the night of the 22d, ran ashore on Colorado Reef, near Arenas Cay, where she remained till the night of the 26th; arrived at Havana on the afternoon of the 27th, and left at 1 P. M. on the 29th, and arrived at Quarantine at 12¼ o'clock last night.

She brings the California mails of August 5, $1,594,5[illegible] on freight, and 503 passengers.

P. M. S. S. Company's steamer *Golden Age*, J. T. WATKINS, commander, left San Francisco at 10¼ A. M. Aug. 5, and arrived at Panama on the 19th at 5 A. M. She brought down 531 passengers and $2,028,338 in treasure on freight, $444,726 of which was on foreign account.

Left at Aspinwall, Aug. 19, United States frigate *Wabash*, Commodore PAULDING.

United States sloop of war *Saratoga* sailed for San Juan del Norte Aug. 16.

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL, of the *Illinois*, and to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for the early delivery of packages.

The California news generally is of very little importance. Political topics occupy to a great extent the attention of the papers.

The mining and crop news is very favorable.

By this arrival we receive advices from Central America and the South Pacific, but we find nothing of special importance. Full details of the news will be published in our 1 o'clock edition.

Treasure per Illinois.

Am. Ex. Bank	$[illegible]	Wm. Heller & Co.	12,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	291,400	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	12,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	204,587	Renard & Co.	11,[illegible]
Order	147,726	Hewes & Crowell	11,000
Robb, Hallett & Co.	12[illegible]	S. Meader	[illegible]
Howland & Asp'wl.	117,879	[illegible] & O. Adams	7,[illegible]
J. A. A. Birch	65,000	Treadwell & Co.	[illegible]
James Patrick	57,000	Bush & Wilds	5,000
R. Kelly & Co.	46,500	F. Einstein & Bro.	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	46,300	De Rham & Co.	3,150
Freeman & Co.	37,000	H. Strybing	[illegible]
Ross, Falconer & Co.	[illegible]	T. J. Hand & Co.	[illegible]
F. M. Drexel	25,600	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Everett & Brown	15,000	Order	4,157
Conroy & O'Connor	14,900	Jno. Walton	700
Total			$1,[illegible]

Passengers.

In steamship *Illinois*, *from Aspinwall*—J. Baxter, C. Schultz, F. B. Flint, Mrs. Gordon, [illegible] Coss and wife, Geo. H. Jones, R. Moore, A. Haraszthy, B. Haraszthy, Thos. Burgin, A. G. White, wife and child, W. Heston, P. Robinson, J. Richardson and wife, J. H. Ramirez, D. S. Murphy, [illegible] Alexander, U. S. A., A. Ellison, Mrs. Franklin, Capt. E. A. Turpin, J. C. Van Bergen, D. D. Ridout, C. Catley, Mrs. Shaffer, J. Bloomingdale, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Dee, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Waters and child, [illegible] and servant, J. R. Hughes, H. L. Francis, T. W. Davidson, Samuel J. Jones, J. D. Potts, H. Roberts, Mrs. [illegible], 2 children and servant, W. Clarke, S. H. Parker, M. Jacobsen, M. S. Nefus, Dr. A. McNaughton, W. D. Skidmore and wife, Dr. F. Chorpenning, L. Sawyer, wife and child, P. Edwards and wife, J. G. Chandler, U. S. A., Mrs. Dole and 3 children, H. Jacobs, H. Mendleson and servant, G. B. Kelly, W. A. Gilman, C. L. Haskins, [illegible] Brown, Mrs. Stephens and three children, John A. Peck, J. A. Platt, wife and children, Mrs. Klinck and children, Mrs. Beebe, J. Eldridge, T. S. Seimonson, Rosalie Guard, M. March and wife, J. B. Couchot, J. B. McDonough, Mrs. Kirby and daughter, R. S. Ells, H. H. Kimball, [illegible] Agnew, Mrs. Thompson, 2 children and servant, [illegible] Dyer, M. Guion, A. H. Dixon, G. B. Flint, Mrs. [illegible], G. W. Birdsall, B. D. Kennedy, L. De La Mair, W. [illegible], W. B. Hardy, M. C. Moncrieff, [illegible], Walbridge, J. C. Hart, H. Rice, [illegible], [illegible] Collins, Thomas Williams, John Hughes, [illegible], A. Smigleton, N. L. George, wife and children, [illegible] Wilson, S. Wilson, [illegible] Wicks, L. Payot, G. Caswell, W. J. Conklin, [illegible] Mills, wife and children, J. C. Tower, C. Meredith, W. F. [illegible], [illegible] Williams, W. Wallace, [illegible], wife and child, A. W. [illegible], [illegible] Thompson, C. L. Haskins, F. Walworth, J. C. Dike, [illegible] Ayers, J. Farnsworth, [illegible], M. Jones, W. Bramwell, W. H. Frazier, W. C. Dunbar, M. W. Reynolds, W. L. Gardiner, E. Dupuy, G. C. Mather, H. Dillon, Mrs. Ewing, A. Tomlinson, [illegible] Harris, A. J. McLemore, A. G. Morrell, J. R. Wilkins, William Newton, L. Whittingham, [illegible], wife, J. R. Armstrong, W. & C. Armstrong, James Gray, M. Carranza, R. Carranza, T. Lounsbury, D. Durdana, V. Garcia, M. Rebollede, J. M. Mosquera, W. S. Stamm, U. S. N., E. Arosemena, F. E. Church, L. E. Mignot, S. K. Holman, W. B. Johnson, S. N. Henriques, H. C. Wood, Capt. T. Stiles, Lane McCormick, D. Parker, and 396 in forward cabin. Total, [illegible].

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—CHAS. ELLISON, a young man living in the town of Monroe, Orange County, stepped into Turner's Hotel one day last week, and called for liquor, which was refused him. He then declared that if it were not given to him, he would kill himself. It being still refused him, he deliberately placed his head on the railroad track as a train was approaching, and was instantly killed.

KANSAS.

TRIAL OF GOV. CHARLES ROBINSON.

HIS ACQUITTAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY

CONSERVATIVE FREE-STATE MEETING.

The Question of the Taxes.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1857.

Among the old indictments recently revivified by the law authorities of the Territory, was one against CHARLES ROBINSON, the soi-disant Governor, for usurpation of office. In the general amnesty granted to all political offenders by the prosecuting officer, in the Spring of the current year, it was supposed that the case of ROBINSON was included. Recent events, however, would seem to indicate the contrary. For some reason or other, which it is beyond my power to explain, the charges against him have been revived and the matter brought to a judicial test. To-day the case of The Territory of Kansas against CHARLES ROBINSON came up for trial before Judge CATO and a Jury. The proceedings and the result will be found below. Of the propriety of the prosecution you will, of course, form your own opinion. In Kansas the feeling is very much divided among all parties, both as to the proceeding and the result. The verdict has been a very serious disappointment to many of Dr. ROBINSON's political opponents, and to not a few of his sympathizers. For a twelvemonth's incarceration in the County Gaol, you know, however disagreeable to the individual most interested, would have been a supremely delightful thing for the one party, whilst it would have furnished such an illimitable amount of shrieking capital to the other.

The Court-room in which the trial was held is on the second floor of a large white wooden building, which stands on the brow of the wooded slope that, on the west and southwest, hems in what may properly be called the town. The first story contains the offices of the Receiver and Register of the Land Office. A wooden staircase of dubious stability, outside the building, at the rear, leads to the Court-room. Having ascended the steps and entered, you find yourself in a little lobby, from which a door at your left gives admission to the Jury room. This apartment is somewhat limited in extent and not especially inviting. Two or three old boxes, a few planks, a dirty bed on a ricketty bedstead, constitute its whole furniture. A door immediately in front of you, (supposing you to be still in the lobby with the Jury room on your left hand,) leads into the Court room. This is an apartment about 30 feet by 20. The floor is covered with a composition, several inches thick, of sawdust and saliva, highly impregnated with tobacco-juice. The duty of providing the necessary accommodations for judges, counsel, and the public, seems to have been discharged with an utter disregard of expense. I mean that so little regard was paid to expense that there must have been none at all. The fittings up are comprised in a few grocer's chairs, two or three rough logs for seats, a couple of broken-down chairs, a cracked stove, three old tables, a rough wooden paling, inclosing the clerk's desk and table in one of the remote corners, and a raised platform at the further end just broad enough to give room for the judge's desk and chair.

Judge CATO is rather a tall man, with a reddish-brown complexion, dark hair, deep lively eyes concealed behind a pair of gold spectacles, a nose slightly Roman, and a peaked chin. His manner is abrupt and decisive, his judgment prompt, positive and permanent, and his capability of rushing through business remarkable. He is by birth and breeding an Alabamian, an intense Pro-Slavery man in sentiment, a stern and unrelenting foe of Northern politicians and politics, but in private life, aside from his partisan procivities, a most amiable and estimable gentleman.

Hon. WILLIAM WEER, the Attorney-General of the Territory, is by birth a Philadelphian, but emigrated to Illinois in his early youth, and in habits, manners, and modes of thought is, to all intents and purposes, a Western man. He is a ready and effective speaker, a very respectable lawyer, and a very good fellow. In politics he is strongly Free-State, but so hard in his Democracy that he would, I am satisfied, infinitely prefer making Kansas a Slave-State to permitting the Republican Party to acquire even a temporary ascendancy, much less a permanent predominance in its public affairs.

MARCUS J. PARROTT, the leading, though not the senior counsel for Dr. ROBINSON, the defendant, and the candidate of the Topeka Free-State Convention for Representative to Congress, is also a Western man. In personnel, he is rather low-set, compactly built, dark-visaged, keen-looking, and with a bonhommie air about him that makes him excessively popular with his political associates and supporters. He is a ready speaker, somewhat inclined to sarcasm, a shrewd lawyer, an able debater, and a very promising politician.

The senior counsel for the defence is Judge SMITH, a Pennsylvanian. The Judge is a very respectable-looking old gentleman, a very zealous Free-State man, and a very uncompromising partisan. He was one of the persons apprehended and kept in custody by the United States troops last year.

Dr. ROBINSON, the defendant, is familiarly known to many Eastern people. He is an energetic political leader, and, his opponents say, a most unscrupulous political gambler, quiet and even dull-looking, but gifted with more brains than belong to all the rest of his party put together.

The trial was set down for the forenoon, but, owing to some difficulty or previous engagements of the Court, it did not commence until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Even then the Court was subjected to considerable delay by the absence, on business connected with the case, of the Prosecuting-Attorney. In obedience to the requisition of the Sheriff, who had been instructed by the Judge to inform him that if he did not immediately appear, the case would be dismissed, that functionary, at the hour already named, hurried up to Court.

"Well, Mr. Weer," said the Judge, "what do you say about this case?"

District Attorney—Call Mr. Touten.

Judge—What do you say for the defence?

Mr. Parrott—We are ready, Sir. We have been ready for three or four days. (To Mr. Weer:) How many jurors have you got summoned?

District Attorney—Twenty.

Mr. Parrott—I have a motion to submit as to the array.

District-Attorney—Then put it in writing.

Mr. Parrott proceeded to put his motion in writing.

The District-Attorney availed himself of the interval to address the Court. He said that while Mr. Parrott was preparing his motion, he would like to say to the Court, for the purpose of acquitting himself of the charge of anything like neglect of duty in these prosecutions, that he had on his shoulders a great deal of labor, and half the time there were no jurors to try the cases when ready. It was well known that, so numerous were his duties, he had, he might say, often to discharge the offices of clerk, marshal and jury, as well as that of prosecuting officer. He understood that blame had been heaped upon him from various quarters for negligence in attending to the public interests, &c., and he offered these remarks as an apology for and explanation of the apparent delay.

Mr. McArthur, the Clerk, got up and said: Will the Court hear a word from me in regard to what is said of the Clerk's duty?

Judge—Well, I don't know that it is necessary.

Clerk—As to the performance of any portion of the Clerk's duties, any person who knows the faithfulness with which I attend to the business here knows what force is to be put on that portion of the apology. If the balance of the apology is all as futile as that is, it will amount to but little.

This retort was followed by a few minutes of dead silence.

Mr. Parrott, having written his motion, submitted it to the Court. It was in substance a challenge to the array, based on the allegation that the Jury "had not been summoned according to law in this, to wit: That the said Jurors are not distributed or equalised throughout the county, and that they are not free from undue political influence."

District-Attorney—Under what statute is that made?

Mr. Parrott—It follows the language of the statute. So much is said about compliance with these laws that I think you ought to set us a better example than this.

Section 11 of the statute, as found on page 245, was then read by defendant's counsel.

District-Attorney—The Court will notice that Mr. Parrott's motion does not follow the statute at all.

Mr. Parrott—Well, I have read the statute to verify the motion. That is all.

District-Attorney—Mr. Parrott has stuck in something there about political prejudice. I don't find anything of the kind in the statute.

Mr. Parrott—No. I did not say anything about political prejudice. If I did I did not mean to. I meant to copy the section of the statute.

The District-Attorney referred to the motion, and pointed out the word "political" to defendant's counsel.

Mr. Parrott—Well, I did not mean that; I will correct it.

The language of the motion to quash the array was then corrected in conformity with the language of the statute.

District Attorney—Well, this will raise a question of fact. A motion of this kind ought, of course, to be substantiated by affidavits, and we will be permitted to offer counter-affidavits.

Mr. Parrott—I am ready to verify the motion in that way, if it is necessary.

District Attorney—We will offer counter-affidavits then.

An affidavit was accordingly prepared for the defence.

Judge—Swear in the party.

The Clerk administered the oath.

Judge—(To defendant in a stern tone.) Is that your signature?

The defendant replied affirmatively.

District Attorney—Mr. Parrott, have you anything to say in support of the motion?

Mr. Parrott—I will hear what you have got to say first.

District Attorney—Well, this motion, if it be worthy of the name, is based upon the 11th section of chapter 92, in regard to jurors. That section says that service on juries shall be equalized, as nearly as practicable, among the citizens liable to be summoned on juries, and all officers shall avoid persons of ill-fame, habitual drinkers, vagrants, and those under undue influence of either party. I understand the grounds on which this motion is based to be that the jury impanneled in this case is not equally selected, as nearly as practicable, from among citizens of the county liable to be summoned as jurors, and also that this jury is under the undue influence of some one or other of the parties to this action. I understand this statute to be merely directory to the officer who is required to serve the summons on jurors. There is no such provision contained in the statute as would necessarily avoid a venire, even though the summons should be served upon persons not within the qualifications prescribed by this statute. It is true that the officer, be he Marshal or Sheriff, is required to serve that venire upon persons possessing the qualifications required by the statute, but if he should, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon him, choose to serve the venire upon persons who are not so qualified, that service of itself, or the exercise of that act of discretion on the part of the officer, would not, of itself, necessarily void the array, or be a sufficient cause for challenge to the whole Jury. I cannot, for the life of me, see how, under the statutes, couched as it is in these terms, the defendant can make a motion by which he can deprive this Court of the assistance of the whole array of jurymen who may have been [illegible]

been summoned and impanneled, provision is made for examining the qualification of the jurors. The law provides, and it is a provision which is carried from the common law proceedings, that when there is an illegality in the method of summoning the jury, that illegality shall be taken advantage of by a motion to quash the array. A challenge to the array for illegality in filling up the venire is one thing; a challenge to the jurors separately is another. Now, I insist upon it that fifteen out of the twenty names (with which I happen to be familiar) on this panel, are persons who live, not only in this township, but in this immediate vicinity. This is a large county, and the provision of the statute is that persons shall be selected from every part of the county in proportion to the population of the county. And yet I find that in making up that jury over three-fourths are taken from the immediate vicinage in which this town is located, and I claim that it is a palpable and unmistakable violation of the provisions of the statute, and such a one as would work a most unjust and irreparable hardship on the defendant. I do not mean to say, nor does the defendant say, that any persons on that Jury should be denounced; but I see among them persons who have been conspicuous for the warmth of their feelings on these political matters, and as my client has also been conspicuous in regard to public events in the Territory, it is not unfair, and I know these gentlemen will allow it, to say that they are not persons who are competent to sit on this Jury. I see my friend, Sheriff Jones, for example, on this panel. We all very well understand what position he occupies; and I am not wanting in respect to him at all, nor do I refer to him particularly, but I do refer to the fact that these are not men to whom my client can with safety or justice intrust his interests in a matter involving so much political feeling as this. It is for that reason that I submit this motion for this right to which under the statute we are entitled. We are entitled to it under the common law. We insist on the fulfillment of the law, and we do not want to be forced to a trial upon a plain and palpable infringement of the statute.

Court—Well, Mr. Parrott, as at present advised I shall overrule your motion.

Mr. Parrott—I except to the opinion of the Court.

Court—Yes, Sir, that is right, (to the Marshal) call the first four names on the jury list.

The Clerk complied with the directions of the Court, and foremost among the Jurors who presented themselves was the veritable Sheriff Jones.

Court—What do you say to these Jurors?

Mr. Parrott—I want to have them sworn on their *voir dire*.

The Jurors were sworn accordingly, and examined as follows by the Court:

Q.—Gentlemen, are any of you related to the defendant here?

The Jurors answered, no Sir.

Q.—Has either one of you any prejudice, or partiality, or bias resting upon your mind, which would influence your verdict in this case?

The answer as before was in the negative.

Q.—Has either of you formed or delivered an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?

Three of the Jurors replied that they had not, and one of them named Mr. Lacey said he had.

Court (to Mr. Lacey)—Well, stand aside, Sir.

District-Attorney—I desire earnestly that nobody be sworn to serve on this Jury who has formed any opinion at all on the merits of this controversy. I wish them all to be subjected to a rigid examination.

Court—Have you formed an opinion, Mr. Lacey?

Mr. Lacey—I have, Sir.

Court—Has that opinion been formed on rumor or on a knowledge of the facts?

Mr. Lacey—It has been formed upon what I have heard.

Court—Well, Sir, you are a competent juror.

District Attorney—I am perfectly willing for his exclusion. I do not wish any man on the Jury who has formed an opinion on this matter whatever.

Court—He says his opinion is formed upon rumor and not on a knowledge of the facts.

Judge Smith—That I take it is the very reason why he should be excluded.

Court—He is a competent juror. You can object to him if you think proper.

District-Attorney—I will consent to his discharge.

Mr. Lacey was discharged accordingly.

Mr. Parrott—(To Sheriff Jones)—Sheriff, have you formed or expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant?

Sheriff Jones—I don't think I have—I may have—I don't know.

Mr. Parrott—Well, we will excuse you, at any rate.

After subjecting all the Jurors on the panel to a similar examination, so many were set aside as incompetent that the Court found it necessary to order the Marshal to call up summarily for examination as jurors all the spectators in the Court-room whom he recognized as citizens. There being but two or three of these present, the Court felt compelled at last to send out the officer to bring in all the citizens he could find, until the roll of jurors should be completed. This itself was a task of considerable difficulty and serious delay. Nobody seemed to take any interest either in the trial or the issue of it, save those immediately concerned, and even Mr. Parrott, the defendant's leading counsel, exhibited his indifference by an occasional whiff at his cigar, and one of the persons who was examined as to his qualifications to serve as a juror put all notions of conventional propriety at defiance by undertaking to kiss the Holy Evangelists with a stump of a cigar in his mouth, and the tobacco juice trickling down his chin. Ultimately a Jury was constituted of the following gentlemen, whose politics I have accurately designated.

G. H. Brown	Free State	John Klaws	Free State
E. L. Fant	Pro-Slavery	C. B. Keller	Free State
A. J. Parrish	Pro-Slavery	J. J. Cuddy	Doubtful
D. H. Bouston	Free State	B. C. Brooke	Doubtful
R. Hutchinson	Free State	Ed. Chapman	Free State
J. B. Jones	Pro-Slavery	S. S. Day	Pro-Slavery

The District-Attorney proceeded to state the case for the prosecution. He began by reading the indictment, which is as follows:

Territory of Kansas, Douglas County.—The First District Court, adjourned Session of April Term, A. D., 1856.—The Grand Jurors for the Territory of Kansas, for Douglas County, sworn to inquire upon their oaths, present that—whereas, by an act of Congress, entitled an Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854, among other things it was provided, in substance, as follows, to wit: "That the Executive power and authority, in and over said Territory of Kansas, shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States." And by another section of the same act, among other things, it was provided, as follows, to wit: "That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States," one Charles Robinson, late of the county aforesaid, well knowing the provisions of the aforesaid act, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1856, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Court, without then and there being nominated and appointed, according to the act aforesaid, and without then and there having any lawful appointment or deputation whatever, as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, unlawfully, then and there did assume and take upon himself the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, under the false name and style of Governor of the *State* of Kansas; and that the said Charles Robinson, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d day of April, in the year aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said court, did utter and issue a certain proclamation as Governor of the Territory of Kansas, but calling himself Governor of the State of Kansas, the issuing and uttering of which proclamation, then and there, was an act appertaining to the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. And the said Charles Robinson, without having any appointment or deputation whatever so to do, at the time and place last aforesaid, and on divers times between that time and the day of taking this inquisition, did exercise the powers appertaining to the said office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, to the great disturbance of the peace and good order of the said Territory, contrary to the form of statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the Territory of Kansas.

Kansas. C. H. GROVER, *District-Attorney.*

They would see, he continued, from this indictment, that the charge against the defendant here was for usurping the office of Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Parrott—Of the State or Territory?

District Attorney—I don't care which, whether State or Territory. We propose to prove before you, gentlemen, that he has pretended to assume and exercise the powers and duties of that office, and if he has done so, he is liable under a statute of this Territory which punishes such offences. The statute under which he is indicted reads as follows: "If any person shall take upon himself any office or public trust in this Territory, and exercise any power to do any act pertaining to such office or trust, without a lawful appointment or deputation," he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year. You have heard the indictment read, gentlemen, and if by our proof we bring the defendant within the provisions of this statute, of course there is no alternative but to find him guilty. If, on the other hand, we fail to sustain the indictment, of course you, looking to this law, will find a verdict of not guilty. That is all I have to say, Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Parrott—I have nothing to say, gentlemen, except that to all that the defendant says he is not guilty, for that he never assumed to be Governor of Kansas Territory.

Judge Cato—The plea is not guilty, then. Bring forward your witnesses, Col. Weer.

The District-Attorney ordered the Marshal to call G. W. Brown (of the *Herald of Freedom.*) Mr. Brown was loudly required to make his appearance, but as Mr. Brown was then in Lawrence, the requisition was not attended to. After some conversation between the Court, the Counsel and the Sheriff, on the question of the validity of the service of a subpoena which had been left at Mr. Brown's place of business on the preceding day, the Court consented to grant an attachment for him.

Court—Call your next witness, now.

The name of Geo. W. Tooten was shouted, and Mr. Touten appeared.

Court—This is the only witness you have?

District-Attorney—I believe so.

Mr. Parrott—Ain't you going to swear me? You have got a subpoena for me.

District Attorney—Yes, but lawyers are supposed to testify on their honor, and an oath in their case is generally dispensed with.

The examination of the witness Tooten was then entered on by the prosecuting officer.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Dr. Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About two years.

Q.—That would be about August, 1855. Have you known him since then? A.—I don't recollect what time in the year 1855 I first became acquainted with him.

Q.—Were you acquainted with him during the year 1856? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was in the Fall of '55: I won't be positive about the time; I don't recollect.

Q.—Were you present at the time the first Topeka Legislature was organized? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—Was Dr. Robinson there? A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—Do you know anything in regard to his being inducted into the office of Governor of Kansas? If so, state to the Jury all the particulars. A.—He was elected Governor of the State of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.

District Attorney—Go on and state what he did under that appointment that he received from the persons who elected him. State what you saw or heard.

Witness—Well, I saw a great many things; I don't know what particular thing you mean.

District-Attorney—Relative, I mean, to his receiving or accepting the office of Governor of Kansas.

Witness—He accepted it, I think, and was sworn in.

District-Attorney—Well, state the facts to the Jury.

Judge Smith—Was the oath of office in writing?

Witness—Well, I don't recollect that it was; I am not positive on that subject; I don't know that I saw it in writing.

District-Attorney—State to the Jury all that took place, just as it occurred, at the time to which you are referring.

Witness—The Legislature met and were sworn in under that Constitution.

Q.—Where? A.—At Topeka.

Q.—At what time? A.—On the 4th of March, I believe.

Q.—In what County? A.—Shawnee.

Q.—That is in this District? Yes, Sir, I believe so.

District-Attorney—Go on and state what they did there, so far as the Governor was concerned.

Witness—The Governor was sworn in, as I stated before.

Q.—By whom? A.—I believe by W. Y. Roberts, President of the Senate.

Q.—Was that the office he pretended to hold? A.—Yes, Sir—Lieut. Governor. I believe I am mistaken. I believe he was sworn in by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, James H. Lane. I did not charge my mind with these things; I did not expect to be called hereafter, and I don't recollect positively now who did swear him in; I knew he was sworn in, and I believe it was done by Lane.

Q.—What time do you say that took place? A.—I think it was on the 4th of March.

Q.—In what year? A.—In '56.

Q.—What kind of an oath did he take? A.—Well, as well as I recollect, the oath was about this—to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Kansas, and faithfully to demean himself in office as the Governor of the State of Kansas.

Q.—After he was sworn in what did he do then? A.—He issued a Proclamation, and sent it in to us as a legislative body, in writing.

Q.—Were you a member? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of what? A.—Of the lower house.

Q.—Of what? Of the Legislature of Kansas? A.—Yes, Sir, of the State of Kansas.

Q.—You received a proclamation from him? A.—Yes. Sir; his Private Secretary brought in the proclamation.

Q.—In what capacity did he issue that proclamation? A.—As Governor of the State of Kansas.

Q.—Where was Governor Robinson at the time that proclamation was being read to you? A.—I believe he was in the Hall; I am not positive about that; he was occasionally there, I know.

Q.—What is your impression? Do you think he was there or not? A.—Yes, Sir; I think he was there.

Q.—Well, tell us what the nature of the proclamation was? A.—Well, the nature of that proclamation I cannot give.

Judge Smith—I suppose we had better have the Proclamation itself. It is the best evidence of what it contains.

District Attorney—I take it for granted that anything said or read in Governor Robinson's presence, of which he purported to be the author, is evidence sufficient.

Judge Smith—Suppose Mr. Tooten don't know whether that was written by the Governor or not?

Witness—I did not see him write it.

District-Attorney—I did not put it on the ground that it was written, but that certain sentences purporting to have been written by him were read in his presence; and if he remained silent he is bound by that.

The Court—I think so.

After some argument on the point,

The Court reiterated its intention to receive the evidence as competent, and

Defendant's counsel objected.

Q.—Go on, Mr. Tooten, and state what that Proclamation, which was read or said in presence of you members of the Legislature contained. A.—Well, Sir, the proclamation of the Governor was commenced as usual. It was termed a Message. After the usual commencement it went on to give such instructions, I suppose, as Governor Robinson thought proper and right to give to Legislature. If you want the particular features pointed out—

District-Attorney—No matter, go ahead.

Mr. Parrott—Now you are proving the contents of that message.

District-Attorney—I am proving what was said.

Witness—I think, after you have woke me up about it, that I should say it was printed.

District Attorney—That is not the question. I ask you what was said, as coming from Dr. Robinson, in his presence.

Mr. Parrott—He was not there.

District-Attorney—The witness said he was.

Mr. Parrott—No, he said he had an impression he was there.

Witness—I don't say positively whether he was or not; I know Mr. Clinton brought in his Message.

Judge Smith—I submit to the Court whether the witness' impression is evidence or not.

Court—He may state the fact as it lies in his mind.

Witness—My impression is that he was present when it was read. I recollect very distinctly that Mr. Clinton brought in the letter and delivered it. I am not positive that Dr. Robinson was present; my supposition is that he was.

District-Attorney—State some of the leading features of that message.

Witness—Well, as well as I recollect, he advised the members of the Legislature to pass a militia law and school law and some other things, and then to adjourn for a time to see what Congress would do. He went on to advise everything that he thought necessary to be done by the Legislature, and what laws he thought it necessary to have passed.

Q.—To whom was that proclamation, or message, or inaugural, or whatever it was, read? A.—It was read to the members of the Senate and lower house of the State of Kansas.

Q.—You say you were one of them? A.—I was.

Q.—Elected how? A.—I suppose by a vote of the people; I was sick at the time.

Q.—For what were you elected and to what? A.—Of course I was elected to that Legislature for the purpose of making laws for the people.

Q.—The people of where? A.—Of Kansas Territory or the State of Kansas.

Q.—What were the boundaries of the State of Kansas? Well, I can give you part of the boundaries, but I cannot give you all the precise boundaries unless I go up to the house.

Mr. Parrott—There is record evidence in the Topeka Constitution of the fact, and I submit that they cannot give oral evidence of facts on record.

District Attorney—But I don't regard the Topeka Constitution as a record.

Mr. Parrott—Yet you charge us under the Topeka Constitution, and now you make fun of it.

District-Attorney—What law is there making the Topeka Constitution a record?

Mr. Parrott—I will not discuss that question now.

District-Attorney—I am ready to discuss it at any time.

Mr. Parrott—If it is not a record it is printed matter. I object to the question; the Court can dispose of it as it pleases.

Court—I overrule the objection.

Mr. Parrott—*I except to the ruling of the Court.*

Court—(to witness)—Well, Sir?

Witness—It was bounded on the East by the State of Missouri; on the Northwest by Nebraska; on the South by the Cherokee or Indian country; the Western boundary I don't believe I can give from memory precisely; I can come somewhere in the neighborhood of it.

District-Attorney—Well, state how near you can come to it.

Witness—I can get it in the Topeka Constitution.

District-Attorney—Never mind that; state your recollection.

Witness—I may be mistaken, but as I remember it, it runs out West as far as Rock River; it runs out further West than I have ever been.

Q.—What, so far as you know, are the western boundaries of this so-called State of Kansas? A.—I think about 39 or 40 degrees West are laid down as the boundary.

District-Attorney—State some geographical division of the country that would show it.

Witness—I don't think I could get at that so as to make it satisfactory to myself.

District-Attorney—I don't care about the exact limits. I want to know what scope of country it covers.

Witness—The impression upon my mind was that it was somewhere from 250 to 270 miles West of Lecompton, but I don't know that I was correct in that.

Q.—Now, will you state to this Jury what were the duties of this pretended Governor of the State of Kansas—the duties that he assumed or the powers he pretended to have the right to exercise? A.—Well, all the power that I know the Governor to exercise was to issue his proclamation or his message.

Q.—As what? A.—As Governor; and I believe he issued a proclamation calling an election.

Q.—For what? A.—For vacancies.

Q.—In what? A.—Vacancies in the Legislature.

Q.—What do you mean when you speak of the Legislature? A.—I mean those men who are elected under the Topeka Constitution.

Q.—What to do? A.—To make a Legislature.

Q.—To do what? A.—To frame laws for the State of Kansas.

Q.—Whenever you speak of the Legislature of Kansas you mean a body of men who were elected to make laws for the State of Kansas? A.—Yes, Sir; assembled in Topeka on the 4th of March, 1856, I believe.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the present boundaries of the Territory of Kansas? A.—I am with three sides.

Q.—What are they? A.—The Eastern, the Southern, and the Northwestern, adjoining Nebraska.

Q.—That is the northern boundary—isn't it? A.—Yes, Sir; From here it is Northwest to us.

Q.—Were or were not the boundaries of the State of Kansas coextensive with the boundaries of the Territory of Kansas? A.—Yes, Sir; the boundaries of the State of Kansas, I believe, were governed a good deal by the boundaries laid down in the organic act; I think there was something said about leaving off a portion of the Western desert; but I don't recollect whether it was done or not.

Q.—What connection was there between the defendant here, the Governor of the State of Kansas, and the Legislature of Topeka, with regard to the passage of laws?

Mr. Parrott—I object, unless you call this witness as a political expert.

Court—I think it is a competent question, gentlemen, if he knows the fact of that connection.

Witness—The connection between Gov. Robinson and that Legislature was that, when they passed anything, they sent it to him for his approval or disapproval.

What acts did Governor Robinson do in connection with that Legislature—that is in carrying out the relations that you have stated existed between him and them relative to the passage of laws? A.—He regulated the salaries of some officers, and did something of that kind; I don't recollect how much; some one or two of these laws he signed, and one, I believe, *he refused to sign*; I thought he was right in refusing to sign them, for I did not think it was a good arrangement.

Q.—From whom did you get your certificate of election as a member of the Legislature? A.—I got it from James H. Lane, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, attested by J. P. Gooden, Secretary of said Committee.

Q.—What relation was there between James H. Lane and Dr. Robinson officially? A.—Well, I don't know that there was any; Lane seemed to be Governor while he was Chairman of the Executive Committee; when the doctor was elected Governor and superseded him, then Lane gave it up.

Q.—What immediately followed after Dr. Robinson took the oath of office of Governor of the State of Kansas? A.—Well, I don't remember, it is so long since, and so many things took place about that time.

Q.—Were there any ceremonies of any kind? A.—I don't recollect what were the ceremonies; several men took the oath of office after Dr. Robinson; all the State officers, I believe, took the oath of office after Dr. Robinson, except Schuyler, and he was out in the country; in some of the Eastern States, I am pretty certain.

Q.—You remember nothing then up to the time of his delivering that message? A.—Oh, I remember nothing officially.

Q.—Where do you say that Legislature met and this oath taken by Dr. Robinson? A.—In Topeka; they were all administered in what was called Constitution Hall, in the town of Topeka.

Q.—That is in Shawnee County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any acts done by Dr. Robinson since that time as Governor of the State of Kansas? A.—I have seen proclamations of his; when the Legislature met again the Doctor was a prisoner in the United States camp.

Q.—Do you know anything that took place after that time? A.—Nothing.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR PARROTT.

Q.—You were in and about this Legislature a good deal, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you know it ever to have or pretend to have anything to do with the Territorial affairs of Kansas? A.—With the Territorial affairs? No, Sir; not as I understood it. The Legislative Government took their position upon the Topeka Constitution.

Q.—Did they assume to exercise any control over public affairs in any manner in that organization, either in the Legislature or the Government? A.—Not to my knowledge. As an individual member I did not, I know.

Q.—Wasn't it understood distinctly by everybody that this organization depended upon the State being admitted by consent of Congress? A.—That was the understanding as to the Constitution as framed, and was my understanding up till——

Q.—I mean the time when you were present there? A.—Yes, Sir; that was my understanding up till the time of the meeting of the Legislature.

District-Attorney—What is that?

Mr. Parrott—I asked him if he ever knew that Legislature to exercise or pretend to exercise any control over the affairs of the Territory or the State, and he says he did not.

District-Attorney—Do you mean to embrace everything in that?

Mr. Parrott—I don't mean to say anything about it; I ask him the question. (To witness)—I understand you to say, then, that this whole thing depended on the consent of Congress? A.—That was my understanding about it till the first of July.

Counsel—I want you to confine your testimony to the time about which you have been already testifying.

Q.—I suppose you have had many conversations with Gov. Robinson in relation to this thing? A.—Yes, Sir; he and I have talked together.

Q.—In such conversations did he ever pretend to interfere with the territorial affairs of this country?

Witness—As Governor?

Counsel—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I never heard him pretend any such thing that I have any recollection of; I should say that he certainly did not; if he had I believe I would recollect it.

Q.—Was not your understanding from him, as well as from others, that this organization was only to act with the consent of Congress? A.—My understanding, when the Constitution was formed, was that it would be submitted to Congress, and that it should not be enforced until we got admitted under it.

Q.—Was not the application of the people of this Territory then pending before Congress to admit it as a State under that Constitution? A.—Yes, Sir; when the Legislature met.

Q.—In March? A.—In March.

Q.—Did they pass any law at that session of the Legislature? A.—They regulated some salaries, passed some resolutions, and I don't know but some law in reference to the militia.

Q.—About elections, census-taking, or something of that sort? A.—I don't think there was anything about census-taking; there was some resolution passed in reference to election districts; I don't recollect all they did; I know they were positive not to pass laws to conflict with the other laws of the Territory.

BY JUDGE SMITH.

Q.—Were you not a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether that Convention was not framed for the purpose of making application to Congress for admission to the Union? A.—That is what it was formed for; that is my understanding, at least.

Q.—Do you recollect that the matter was discussed? A.—Yes, it was discussed freely.

Counsel—State whether the State organization was not got up for the purpose of getting admission into the Union, and not to go into operation until we were admitted as a State? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether Dr. Robinson recommended anything except what was necessary for organization as a State, and preparatory to application for admission into the Union? A.—I don't know as I am a good judge of what is necessary for the organization of a State, preparatory to admission into the Union; but as I understand the question, that is what the Doctor did.

Q.—State, if you recollect, whether a Committee was appointed by the Legislature to memorialize Congress to be admitted into the Union? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And whether that memorial was sent or not? A.—The memorial was sent on.

Q.—Dr. Robinson recommended that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then they agreed to meet at some future day? A.—Yes, Sir; to give Congress some time to act.

Q.—I think you said you never knew of Governor Robinson interfering with the Government of the Territory of Kansas, or with the administration of affairs in the Territory of Kansas? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State, if you recollect it, the discussion that took place in the Convention as to what was necessary to be done before we applied for admission into the Union? A.—I think after that matter was discussed in the Convention, that, as well as I recollect, the conclusion we came to was about this: it was necessary to frame a Constitution and submit that Constitution to the people, and elect State officers and let them be prepared to take their positions whenever we were received, and to elect a Legislature and send up Senators elect to the United States Congress; that was about the conclusion we arrived at.

Q.—But none of these arrangements to take effect until we were admitted into the Union? A.—Yes, until we were admitted into the Union; that was the position that I occupied, and that you occupied, and that both the counsel on that side and a good many other gentlemen in the country occupied.

Counsel—I believe that is all, Mr. Tooten.

REEXAMINED BY THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Q.—You have been interrogated by the gentlemen for the defence here as to whether the action of this Topeka Legislature, with which Dr. Robinson was connected as Governor, conflicted with the Territorial laws, or the Territorial authorities? I want to know of you, in that connection, if this Topeka Legislature did not pass laws to go into force immediately, or within a specified time, independent of your admission into the Union as a State or not? For instance, such a law as a militia law, a census law, an election law, or a law of any kind, I don't care what it was, whether for fixing salaries of officers, locating a capital, or anything of that kind? A.—Well, as to the salaries of officers, I don't recollect what was done; I don't think there was any law passed at that session of the Legislature, unless it was a militia law; I don't think there was any law passed on elections; I think there was a resolution.

Q.—Well, it is immaterial; call it a resolution, a law, an act, or what you please. Was there something done to which Dr. Robinson, as Governor, appended his signature, looking towards legislation in this Territory within the boundaries of the State of Kansas, and which did not depend for its validity, or for its action, upon the fact of the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union or not? Was there anything done by that Legislature—any act of any kind, I care not what? A.—Well, there were some things done, and one or two resolutions, but what they were, I cannot state from recollection.

Q.—You have already mentioned something about a militia law; did that depend for its going into effect upon the admission of Kansas into the Union or not? A.—The impression on my mind was, and my understanding was—

District Attorney—I do not ask what your understanding was, but what was done. A.—I think it said that such and such a thing should be done.

Mr. Parrott—Do you know what that law was passed for? A.—I stated that I was not sure whether it had passed or not.

District Attorney—Were there no acts passed at all by that Legislature? A.—That as to the salaries of officers was.

Q.—That was passed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you depend for its validity upon the fact of the admission of Kansas into the Union or not? A.—I don't know whether they will ever get their fees or not.

Q.—Did the act of itself propose to go into effect? A.—I don't recollect that it did.

Q.—Cannot you say whether it did or not? A.—My impression is that the act said nothing on that subject.

Q.—Now, were there no other laws passed by that legislature besides that law fixing the salaries of officers? No laws as to census or elections? A.—Not at that time.

District Attorney—I am not confining myself to that particular time.

Mr. Parrott—But you are not going beyond the time of the indictment.

By Mr. Parrott.—How many days do you say that Legislature was in session? A.—I don't recollect how many days it was at Topeka before it adjourned.

Q.—State to the Jury what acts Dr. Robinson did as Governor, either in connection with that Legislature, or outside of it, which did not depend upon the fact of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State or not. A.—Well, the fact that I spoke of before as to the salaries of officers. I don't think there was anything said about it in that. He issued a proclamation, too, for filling a vacancy in the Legislature.

Q.—What more? A.—I think I have seen two or three of these proclamations calling an election.

Q.—The Legislature, however, which met at Topeka at the time you speak of, only sat for three or four days? A.—A few days; I don't know how many.

Q.—The Legislature, you say, only sat for three or four days, and then it adjourned? A.—I don't recollect when it adjourned; if you just give me an opportunity to go home, I will tell you; it was only a few days, though, in session.

Q.—You remember no act but that regulating the salaries of officers? A.—There was an act passed regulating the salaries of officers, and there were some resolutions passed, I think, as to elections, or when elections should be held.

Q.—Did that resolution that you speak of require the concurrence of anybody beside the Legislature? A.—I don't recollect whether or not.

Q.—Was there anything done by that legislature in regard to fixing the location of the capital of Kansas? A.—No, Sir; Topeka was made temporarily the capital, not by a vote of that Legislature, but by a vote of the Constitutional Convention, if I recollect aright.

Q.—Those are all the acts that you remember of? A.—Those are all I remember now.

By Judge Smith—Recollect if there was any resolution passed other than making application for admission into the Union, besides fixing the salary for officers in case we were admitted into the Union? A.—I think there must have been resolutions passed; it is the impression on my mind.

Q.—There was a resolution passed for making application for admission into the Union? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the salaries of the officers were fixed to be paid when we were admitted into the Union? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you expect to get anything as a member until we were admitted into the Union? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever get anything as a member? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you say Governor Robinson never interfered with the affairs of Kansas, nor with the affairs of the Territory of Kansas, as Governor of the State? A.—I stated he never expressed himself as interfering with it.

Q.—Did he not express the reverse? A.—He always gave me to understand that he intended in everything to avoid a collision with the Territorial officers.

Counsel—And that the State Government was of no effect unless admitted into the Union?

Witness was understood to assent, and withdrew.

By consent of both parties the Jurors were permitted to separate for the evening, and, after the usual caution to them against conversing with themselves or others on the case, the Court was adjourned till Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1857.

The Court resumed business this morning soon after nine o'clock. The spectators were somewhat more numerous than on the previous day, but still exceedingly sparse. The case seems to excite no interest whatever.

Mr. WEER, the *District-Attorney*, briefly reviewed the evidence adduced, and contended that the proceeding was perfectly proper from the fact that a *quo warranto* would reach the case in discussion. He submitted the following points to the Court with the request to read them as instructions to the Jury on the law applicable to the case:

1. That if the defendant took upon himself any office or public trust in the Territory, and exercised any power to do any act appertaining to such office or trust, without a lawful appointment or deputation, they must find the defendant guilty.

2. The position of Governor with power or claim to power to aid in the passage of laws, is an office in public trust within the meaning of the Statute; and the convening a legislature, a law-making body, and as Governor advising and counseling them to pass certain laws, is an exercise of power within the meaning of the Statute.

3. The name of office assumed is immaterial. If it is meant to confer upon the holder the power, and he assumes to execute a public trust within the boundaries of Kansas, it is within the Statute.

Mr. Parrott proceeded to sum up the case for the defendant. He reviewed the evidence in detail, and argued that it exhibited the State Legislature, with which Dr. Robinson coöperated as Governor, as having assumed the exercise of no power save the right of petition, which, of course, no one would charge to be an offence. The indictment, he contended, contained on its face a refutation of the very charge which it brought, for, while in one line it went on to say that the defendant had assumed to be Governor of Kansas Territory, in the very next line it stated that he had done so under the name and style of Governor of the State of Kansas. He (counsel) never saw anything in the course of his legal experience that was worse in form and substance than this indictment. It was an established rule of law that nothing should be taken by implication in an indictment; that when an offence was charged against a citizen it must be completely and positively and substantially stated in the indictment. Such an expression as this, that he assumed the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas under the false name and style of Governor of the State of Kansas, vitiated the indictment utterly because it did not charge him with any offence. It was an argument on an implication contained in the indictment, and therefore the indictment was bad. It should have stated either that he assumed to be Governor of the Territory of Kansas, or Governor of the State of Kansas. But they saw the dilemma into which this would have driven the prosecution. If they had said that he assumed to usurp the office of Governor of the Territory, it was very plain that they could find no facts to sustain them. If, upon the other hand, they had charged him with simply claiming to be Governor of the State of Kansas, it was equally plain that they could have found no law to sustain them. So, in order to get over this difficulty, this spurious bogus indictment was prepared and handed in before the jury with the expectation, he supposed, that they would found a conviction upon it.

In reference to the law of this case he (counsel) took the position, that the statute in this Territory was meant to reach nothing [illegible] except some office which the laws of the Territory recognised. To say otherwise would be to insult the good understanding and intelligence of the jury. The idea of punishing a man for an offence that was not recognized by law, was of itself simply ridiculous and absurd. Now, the laws of Kansas Territory did not recognize the office of Governor of the State of Kansas. They took no notice of it. Why? Because there was no such body politic—because there was no such corporation. The Territory was exclusive in its power. It was exclusive in its jurisdiction over the soil. It took no notice of any such institution as the *State of Kansas*, and, therefore, it was preposterous to say that the Territorial Statute was intended or could, on the most liberal construction, be made to punish the offence of assuming to be Governor of the State of Kansas. Why, it was just like this: Suppose his friend, Mr. Weer, came into Court and indicted a man for murder, and it should be proved that no such person as the man who was alleged to have been killed had ever lived, and that, notwithstanding this proof, Mr. Weer should go on and urge on the jury a conviction of the person accused! Would not every man say at once he was mad? And yet that was precisely analogous to the case now under consideration. But in order to avoid the effect of the argument, that there was no law to sustain this indictment, his learned friend, the District Attorney, had said he did not care whether there was any law or not to punish him, the jury would be warranted in finding the *defendant guilty*. He (counsel) supposed that the prosecuting officer meant by that, to argue to the jury that this was a common law proceeding. But it was a sufficient and very obvious answer to that, to say that the defendant here was charged with violating not the common law, but a statute of the Territory, because the offence was alleged to have been committed "against the peace and dignity of the Territory of Kansas," and any attempt to convict the defendant for a common law offence must be based on falsehood and sophistry, and the jury ought not for one moment to listen to it even with respect.

Counsel proceeded to combat the assertion of the District-Attorney that this proceeding was analogous to a proceeding by *quo warranto*, and, having fully discussed the point, closed his argument. In the course of his remarks he made several allusions to politics, which, as being neither important in themselves nor materially bearing on the case—and, having but very little space, still less time, at my disposal—I have taken the liberty of suppressing. Mr. Parrott is comparatively moderate in the expression of his political sentiments, and rarely permits himself to be betrayed into absurdities or extravagances. This is a fact which, from its rarity in Kansas, deserves to be mentioned to his credit.

Judge Smith followed on the same side. He began by saying that he disagreed with the principle laid down by the District-Attorney that in every case where a *quo warranto* could be sustained an indictment could be sustained. He denied that a writ of *quo warranto* could be sustained here because the evidence showed, and the fact was, that this defendant had not assumed an office claimed by any other person, and there was nobody, therefore, to make application to this or any other Court for a writ of *quo warranto* against him. The Judge entered upon a very elaborate politico-historical discussion of the circumstances which had led to the formation of the State Constitution and the election of a State Legislature; he dwelt at considerable length on the brutalities of Border Ruffianism and the infamous villainy of the laws which the hordes from Missouri had thrust on the settlers of Kansas, and asseverated, in the strongest terms, that the object with which the Free-State Government had been organized was eminently peaceful, legal and loyal, and utterly destitute of any criminal intent whatever. He charged upon the prosecuting officer a violation of the amnesty which he had, several months ago, voluntarily extended to all persons who had been indicted for offences growing out of the political dissensions and conflicts that had prevailed in the Territory, and attributed the revival of these indictments to a desire on the part of the District-Attorney and the party who prompted him, to diminish the Free-State vote in the October election. That very important election was about to come off, he said, and it appeared that both sides were going to take part in it, and it was very evident that one of the parties had a large majority in the Territory whilst the election would be a death struggle with the other. It was necessary, therefore, in order to keep the minority in power, that those men who had been connected with the *State organization* should be so harassed by these prosecutions as to induce them to fly from the Territory. And he (counsel) had been a witness to the fact that these men had been brought into this court and bound by their recognizances to appear on the first Monday of October next, which was the day of the election, thus preventing them from voting. They could easily guess what all this was done for; that it was done to prevent the Free-State Party from attending the coming election in October, because if they did attend it, their opponents knew that they would be overwhelmed by the Free-State vote, and that, through the principles of squatter sovereignty, they would be buried so deep that the resurrection trumpet would hardly raise them up.

The District-Attorney closed the case for the prosecution. When he came into this court, he said, and started this trial, he supposed, of course, that this defendant would be tried like any other man indicted for a criminal offence; that he would be tried upon the law and the testimony. He did not anticipate nor had he any reason to anticipate that this trial would be made the medium of conveying stump speeches throughout the country for the purpose of inducing political action either here or elsewhere. Intimations had been thrown out that this trial had something to do with the elections. He, for one, was perfectly innocent of all knowledge of the fact, if it were a fact. The Jury would remember the fact that had been disclosed to them during the course of this trial, that this indictment had been found at least a year ago, and such of the Jurors as knew him personally and were familiar with the history of current public affairs in the Territory, knew that he came into possession of the office which he now held, in the Spring of this year. He had had nothing at all to do, either directly, or indirectly, with the finding of this indictment. He found it upon the records of this Court, and as a sworn officer of the Government it was his duty to dispose of it in some way. The gentleman (Judge Smith) had alluded to the fact of conversations having been had in presence of the Court relative to the dismissal of certain suits. He (the District-Attorney) did not remember having ever pledged himself to the dismissal of suits against men who, if they had been convicted, would probably have suffered the penalty of death, and who, since that time, had been engaged in fresh disturbances, and were again seeking to plunge the country into civil war. Now, ought it to be expected of him as a public officer, as one among many bound by his oath to sustain the Government and the laws, to dismiss indictments against men who were determined to keep this country in trouble, and who never wished to see it at rest? Whenever a proper case presented itself, and the person charged was shown to be a law and order-loving citizen, if, in any Court of this Territory there was an indictment against him for an offence arising purely out of past political troubles, he was again willing to say, and he would keep his word, that that indictment should be dismissed. But he did not feel himself under obligation to remove men from the clutches of the law who were every day seeking to violate it. He did not wish to be understood as making this charge directly against the defendant here, any more than against others who were engaged with him in a similar movement. Recent events in the Territory showed that this Topeka organization, which at one time had been thought to be abandoned, was again revived. The papers of the day were filled with accounts of the military organization that had been gotten up in this Territory, the ostensible purpose being to protect the ballot-box, its real purpose to plunge this country into discord and bloodshed. Could he, under these circumstances, remove men from out of the hands of law who are endeavoring to plunge the country into rebellion; he considered himself released from any promise on his part to dismiss indictments against persons who were now engaged in fomenting troubles in this Territory, and all over the country. So much for his personal connection with this matter. The line of argument adopted by the gentlemen on the other side was, by a defence of the Topeka Constitution, to protect this defendant from the operation of law. They had been told that that Constitution was gotten up, not for disturbing the peace of the Territory, but for purposes perfectly legal. Suppose he admitted that. Suppose he granted, for the sake of argument, that Dr. Robinson was not inaugurated Governor of the State of Kansas, with the avowed intention of disturbing its peace. That was a matter altogether immaterial here. It was no part of the offence charged in the indictment that the defendant had become Governor of the State of Kansas for the purpose of disturbing its peace. The purposes of this Topeka organization, and Dr. Robinson's intentions in setting up for Governor, were not matter of consideration for the Jury. The charge against the defendant was that he assumed the office of Governor of Kansas. By assuming its name he assumed its duties, its powers and its rights. It was for that he was indicted, not for any ulterior designs or sinister purpose. He was indicted for a simple offence, that offence consisting in the simple fact that he assumed to himself the rights, duties, powers and privileges of a Governor in this Territory, without being legally appointed. If he was guilty of that offence he was amenable to law. If he was not, they certainly ought to say he was not guilty. Now, the witness who had been on the stand had testified that in the Spring of '56, before the finding of this indictment, a Legislature was convened, claiming the right to pass laws, and that Dr. Robinson, claiming the right to be Governor of the State of Kansas, embraced as it was within the Territorial limits, exercised the powers of that office, by vetoing and approving laws, and issuing proclamations and messages. These were the facts. Now, had the defendant broken the law? Had he departed from its letter and spirit? If he had, he was guilty—he (District Attorney) did not care what the intent was; whether to pacify Kansas or to disturb Kansas—whether to get into the Union or out of the Union. The only question that had been made for the defence before the Jury was this—that the office of Governor of the State of Kansas was not such a one as was recognized by the laws of this Territory; and, not being so recognized, therefore, the defendant was not guilty of an usurpation of office. In answer to this, he (District Attorney) reiterated the ground that, wherever a *quo warranto* proceeding would lie there, an indictment would lie for the same offence, and that a *quo warranto* might be issued for an assumption of the rights, duties and powers of an office not recognized by law. This he proposed to sustain by the decision of Justices.

Mr. Parrott objected to the District Attorney reading any law to which the defence would not have an opportunity to reply.

The District Attorney was willing to allow the gen-

[illegible] the law.

[illegible]

In considering this case, the Jury must look behind the mere name of the office usurped. They must look to the thing itself and ask what the defendant did [illegible]

[illegible]

He had nothing further to add, save a few words in conclusion [illegible]

[illegible]

The Court would say to gentlemen on both sides of this case, that they are well aware that the [illegible] out of order. [illegible]

[illegible]

We, the Jury, find the defendant not guilty. E. HUTCHINSON, Foreman.

The Judge informed the Jury that they were discharged, [illegible]

[illegible] the trial of Gov. Robinson for usurpation of office, which was heard before a Lecompton Judge, conducted by a Lecompton prosecuting officer, and decided by a Lecompton Jury.

While on the subject of criminal trials, it may be well to state as a matter of current history, that on the day following the verdict in Dr. Robinson's case a writ of nolle prosequi was, upon application of Col. Samuel A. Young, counsel for defendants in both cases, entered by the District Attorney in the cases of the Territory of Kansas, against Gen. George W. Clark and James M. Burns, for the murder of Jos. B. Brown, and the Territory of Kansas against Capt. L. Walker, (one of the most trusty and courageous leaders of the Free-State forces in the war of last year,) for murder in the first degree, on the occasion of the attack upon and destruction of the dwelling-house of Col. Titus, near Lecompton.

The trial of Hays for the murder of Buffum, out of which grew the difficulties that led to the removal by President Pierce of Judge Lecompte, and the events which resulted in the resignation of Gov. Geary, from this [illegible]

CONSERVATIVE FREE-STATE MEETING—INCURSION OF LAWRENCE EXTREMISTS—SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Monday Night, Aug. 24, 1857.

Circumstances beyond my control have delayed the transmission of my dispatches [illegible] part of Governor Robinson's trial, for a couple of days. In that interval a meeting has occurred, of which, from its remarkable character, I feel called on to send you a brief account. I am conscious that I have already transcended all reasonable demand on your space, but the meeting of to-day was so significant of the very affairs now existing in the Territory, and so irresistibly comic, that it deserves much more elaborate notice than the mere passing allusion I can afford to give it.

For several days a printed call has been in circulation throughout Lecompton and other towns in the county of Douglas, for a meeting of conservative Free-State men to be holden to-day at Judge Spicer's on the California road, between Lawrence and Lecompton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of affairs in the Territory, and of nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress. The advertisement contained no signatures, so that those not immediately instrumental in the publication of it were utterly at a loss to comprehend the object of the movement. The bulk of the Pro-Slavery party in Lecompton, stimulated by a laudable curiosity, determined on being present to see what they could see. They went accordingly, and found that the bulk of the extreme Free-State Party in Lawrence, influenced by similar, or perhaps other and more interested motives, had anticipated them entirely, and were in attendance to the number of sixty and more, which, as was afterwards ascertained, constituted more than two-thirds of the whole assemblage.

The fun began about the election of a President. First, Sheriff Jones was nominated and elected, but he declined to serve because he was a Pro-Slavery man. Then a Mr. Realf, a jejune-looking specimen, with a hat evidently fashioned on the *Tribune* model, was nominated and elected, but declined because he was an abolitionist. Then Mr. G. W. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*, was nominated and rejected by a powerful majority. Then Dr. Woods, of Lecompton, was nominated and elected almost unanimously. This was all merely informal, however. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Heath, whose authoritative mode of proceeding manifestly betrayed him as one of the originators of the meeting. He nominated for Chairman a Mr. Kellog, but Mr. K. was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Then he nominated Mr. Ingersoll, and declared him to be elected, though the majority of the persons present declared and insisted on it, that the regularly appointed Chairman was Dr. Woods. Yielding to the will of the majority, Mr. Heath consented to recognize Dr. Woods as Chairman.

The assemblage was now invited within the paling surrounding Judge Spicer's house, and there was accommodated with logs laid over chairs, for seats. The place reserved for the President was the top of two or three large boxes, placed near the door of the Judge's dwelling-house. Dr. Woods was loudly called to the Chair, but, for the reason that he was a National Democrat himself, did not know the composition of the meeting and could not state its objects, he declined to take the seat. Eventually he was induced to accept the proffered honor conditionally. About half the young men in the meeting were nominated in succession for Secretary, and as many declined. The office was ultimately accepted by a youth, named Parsons. The next difficulty was to devise some business as a basis of action for the meeting. A committee on resolutions was called for. After countless failures the Chairman obtained as a Committee Messrs. George W. Deitzler, John Hutchinson, Ralph, John Speers and somebody else. These gentlemen retired under the shady side of a wagon to deliberate, while the meeting amused itself promiscuously by joking about conservatism and indulging in various other antics and witticisms too numerous to mention. The Committee returned and reported through their chairman, Mr. Deitzler, a series of resolutions which the secretary declared himself unable to read, and which Mr. Deitzler himself announced as follows:

Resolved, That we highly approve the course of action taken by the recent Topeka Convention, and that, relying on the integrity of the great Free-State Party, we are ready and willing to use our influence and votes to sustain the action of the coming Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls.

Resolved, By the Conservatives of Kansas, that we have no confidence in Governor Walker, or any of his organs or attaches, as instrumentalities in the cause of Freedom in Kansas.

These resolutions were received with shouts of applause and laughter. Captain S. Walker opposed the second one, because if Gov. Walker only did as he promised, every man would be allowed to vote at the October election, the election itself would be fairly conducted, and everything would go right afterwards. Mr. John Speers contended that the resolution was perfectly proper, that it cast no disparagement on Gov. Walker, but would rather do him a service, inasmuch as it would show to the South, who had been reviling him for his recreancy, that he was still perfectly "sound and reliable." The resolutions were finally carried without a dissenting voice—not because there were no dissentients, but because the whole affair was a farce, and it was perfectly evident that the men who monopolized the acting meant to make the most of it. The Lecompton boys sat aside, indulging themselves in irrepressible laughter, whisky, sandwiches and fun generally. Immediately before the adoption of the resolutions, Dr. Woods left the chair, because, being a Democrat, he could not preside over an Anti-Democratic meeting. Mr. Parsons, the Secretary, was promoted to the vacancy, and Mr. Heath and others were nominated for Secretary, but without effect, until Mr. John Speers consented to accept. After the adoption of the resolutions a motion was made to adjourn the Convention. Somebody asked for the appointment of a delegate to the Grasshopper Falls Convention, but was very sharply answered by the declaration that delegates had been already appointed, and he knew it. Mr. Ralph read that portion of the call referring to the election of a delegate to Congress, and moved that action on the matter be postponed to the Grasshopper Falls Convention. The motion was seconded and carried; and a division being called for, the entire Lawrence contingent, with, perhaps, half a dozen exceptions, rushed to the affirmative side.

Calls were now made for Mr. G. W. Brown to define his position; but he preferred, he said, to keep it; and for General L. A. McLean, who, in very respectful and appropriate terms, refused to address a meeting, in which he would be so entirely out of place, as he could only address them as an incurable Pro-Slavery man.

Mr. Hutchinson now made a motion that the meeting adjourn for the purpose of reorganizing as a meeting without respect to party, so that addresses might be had from all sides.

This motion was approved unanimously and adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll was nominated by Mr. Browne for Chairman of the new meeting, and elected. Mr. Browne nominated for Secretary Mr. Josiah Miller, and he was elected, cries of "Vote it down," to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Baldwin were nominated by Mr. Browne for Vice Presidents, and declared by the Chairman to be elected, when the vote was manifestly against them. Hereupon Captain S. Walker leaped on a form, doubled up his fist at the Chairman's nose, and swore that by G—d he would tolerate no foul play, and suffer no imposition.

The President blandly expressed his entire concurrence in the Captain's remark, and the proceedings were resumed without the appointment of any Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman then read the call of the previous meeting, and was proceeding to state the objects of the present meeting in terms substantially in accordance with the call, when he was interrupted by Captain Walker again, and set on by Parsons, the Chairman of the previous meeting, and a number of others who badgered him into an ignominious and precipitate retreat from the stand.

Parsons was again elected Chairman; the noise and confusion continued to increase, and the whole meeting was in an uproar, when somebody with stronger lungs than his fellows, called for General McLean. Immediately the slogan of "McLean! McLean!" was taken up and yelled as vociferously as if the meeting, instead of being a crowd of fanatical Free State men and Abolitionists, was a troop of Highland gillies "seeking glory at the cannon's mouth."

The General made an admirable speech, defending Gov. Walker as a man Northern by birth and education, but national in sentiment and conservative to the core, though he (the General) thought his isothermal line a d—d humbug. He argued that the nature of our republican institutions could only admit of two parties, and that in Kansas the existence of a third party between Democrats and Republicans was an absurdity. He defended Gov. Ransom, and urged his claims as the Democratic nominee for Delegate, asserting that he also was a conservative man, though he had been a Free-Soiler in the North seven or eight years ago, when the North and the South were both wrong on the Slavery question, because then men in the South would admit that Slavery was right—whereas now they stood on the broad, explicit and decided ground of its being right, just and proper in every sense. He expressed his belief that within ten years the institution of Slavery would be established by law in Indiana and Illinois, and declared himself to be a Pro Slavery man from the simple consideration that he preferred to have the menial offices in society performed by black men, whom he knew to be his inferiors, rather than by white men, whom he acknowledged to be his equals. In conclusion, he advocated the extension of sentiments of toleration and mutual respect among all parties, and expressed his determination to abide by the decision of the majority of the people of Kansas freely expressed, irrespective of the result, as to the question of Slavery.

Dr. Robinson, who had, during the first meeting, been standing outside the paling as a looker-on, and subsequently ventured among the crowd, came forward in answer to repeated calls, and [illegible] to the matter of the previous meeting [illegible] allusions to G. W. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*, charged on the men who had been instrumental in getting up the call for that meeting a desire to work [illegible] by other members of the Free-State Party [illegible] being ready to sacrifice all the interests of party to the promotion of their selfish ends. [illegible] Free-Lovism, and concluding amid loud applause.

Mr. G. W. Brown rose and repudiated the charge of [illegible] and, as a proof that he was all right on that question, instanced, among other things, the fact that he had, in opposition to his own private convictions as to the fatality of the movement, voted for the Topeka Constitution, but, at his own urgent solicitations, had procured every one of the hands in his office to do the same thing. He repelled indignantly the charge of Fourierism, Agrarianism, and Free-Lovism, (whereupon Robinson declared he had not applied them to him,) and retorted them on his opponents. In regard to Governor Walker, he stated that the position he held, with respect to that gentleman was precisely the same position he had held with respect both to Gov. Reeder and Gov. Geary. In conclusion, he expressed his determination to abide by the action of the Grasshopper Convention.

The next speaker was Mr. Heath, who declared himself to be the person who had paid for the printing of the call for the Conservative Free-State meeting, and who did not feel called on to yield to the dictation, or consulting the wishes, of any man in calling a Convention of his fellow-citizens whenever and wherever he pleased. He admitted that the Free-State Party was divided on the question of voting in October, and charged that the man who set himself up as its leader had not the courage to avow himself either for or against the policy of voting. For his own part, he meant to vote, and to use all his influence to induce others to do the same. Mr. Heath continued to criticise the action of Dr. Robinson in terms so displeasing to that gentleman that he interrupted him by asking whether an unmitigated liar, or a coward, was the worst, to which Mr. Heath replied, he did not understand the question, and Dr. Robinson immediately, according to custom, declared that he had not meant to apply either term to the speaker.

When Mr. Heath had concluded, Dr. Robinson got up, and declared most emphatically that he was in favor of voting in October, and that if he could not vote fairly, that he would fight and vote.

After a few words from Judge Stevens of New-York, the meeting adjourned.

The Question of the Taxes.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Lawrence, Aug. 24, 1857.

The correspondence subjoined, has been submitted for publication by the Representative of Anderson County, whose name is attached to the letter to the Governor:

MR. ARNY TO GOV. WALKER.

Hyatt Town, Kansas, June 3, 1857.

To his Excellency, Gov. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the citizens of Anderson County, it was unanimously resolved that the undersigned confer with you in relation to payment of the taxes required of the citizens of this county, and I was instructed to ascertain the amount to be paid by each person, and pay it over to the proper officer; and I was further directed, on making said payment of taxes, to enter the protest of the citizens of this county against the laws of the Legislature which imposed said taxes.

We have adopted this course in order to avoid any difficulty with the officers appointed by the general Government, and we have entered into a county organization for the purpose of mutual protection and government, in consequence of a failure on the part of the general Government to provide any means by which we may be protected; and also a failure to take the census of this county, so that we could, if we thought proper to do so, vote in accordance with the right guaranteed to us by the organic act.

The Probate Judge appointed by the Legislature, is not a citizen of our county, and has not been forty-eight hours in our county for several months; and is now absent from the county, and we are not able to find any registry list of the voters of the county, or any Probate Judge before whom we could correct it, if we desired to do so.

A Committee of our citizens will leave here the last of this week to visit Lecompton, and confer with you in regard to this matter.

In the meantime, should you think proper to communicate your views, or wishes, they will be thankfully received and considered; or if you can make it convenient to visit us, we will be happy to see you.

In behalf of the citizens of Anderson County, respectfully yours, W. F. M. ARNY.

GOV. WALKER TO MR. ARNY.

Lecompton, K. T., June 6, 1857.

Dear Sir: I have just received your communication of the 3d ult., on behalf of "a meeting of the citizens of Anderson County," in which you inform me of the intention of the citizens to ascertain the amount of their taxes, with a view to the payment of the same through you, under *protest* against the laws of the Legislature which imposed said taxes.

There can be no objection to the protest proposed, and I will exert all the power conferred upon me by the law to have your taxes ascertained in conformity with its provisions, so that you may carry your views into effect.

Yours very respectfully,
R. J. WALKER,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

W. F. M. Arny.

MR. ARNY TO GOVERNOR WALKER AGAIN.

Hyatt, Kansas, Aug. 20, 1857.

Dear Sir: Your letter, dated June 6, postmarked Lecompton, June 9, after a journey of two months, was received this week.

In accordance with your promise, made to our Committee when they called upon you some two months ago, we have expected to hear from you in regard to the amount of taxes to be paid by each individual here, and to whom it is to be paid, so that we could pay it *under protest*, and then bring suit in order to have the legality of the laws tested by the proper tribunal.

It has been stated by yourself, as well as by the Secretary of the Territory and others, that the "laws of the Territorial Legislature are legal, and that Congress has so decided, and that the Executive at Washington recognizes their legality, and intends to enforce them by the military power of the government."

In our examination of the Constitution of the United States, we find that it is the province of Congress to enact laws; that the President and his Cabinet are to execute laws; and that the judiciary is the only department of the Government authorized to decide on the constitutionality and legality of the laws enacted.

We desire to make a case, and appeal it to the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to save the General Government the expense of a standing army in Kansas; but, from the fact that you have allowed two months to expire without giving us the opportunity to appeal to the only legal tribunal to decide this matter, we infer that you have become satisfied that the laws are illegal, and hence cannot stand a test before the Courts of our country.

That your convictions may be strengthened, we beg leave to call your attention to the following considerations in regard to the laws which you are endeavoring to enforce upon the people of Kansas, by "the whole military power of the Government."

1. It is susceptible of the clearest proof that the Legislature which enacted those laws was forced upon the people of Kansas by violence and fraud.

2. "A Territorial Government created by Congress cannot exercise power positively prohibited to the General Government by the Constitution of the United States," [this was Walker's own statement.—J.] and the Constitution says no capitation or other direct tax shall be levied but in conformity with the enumeration provided for in the Constitution. "When Kansas becomes a State, with all the attributes of sovereignty co-extensive with her limits, among these must be the taxing power, which is an inherent element of State authority;" but no authority is vested in Congress by the Constitution to assess a Territorial tax, and *no power is granted to the Legislature of Kansas in the organic law to assess taxes.*

On the contrary, Congress has made apportionments to pay the expenses of the Territorial Government.

3. The attempt to collect a tax in this county will be in violation of the Territorial law itself, as the time provided in that law for the return of the assessor's books, and the action of the County Court has expired, and no assessment up to this day has been made and cannot now be legally done.

4. The organic act required that every law enacted by the Territorial Legislature should be approved and signed by the Governor, or returned with his veto. Only one act of the first Legislature was there submitted to the Governor. All the others were illegal, as they were never signed or vetoed, as is evident from the records in the office at Lecompton.

As we cannot, in consequence of your failure to give us the information sought in our former letter, appeal to the judicial tribunals of our country, we suppose that in accordance with your suggestion, made in your speech at Topeka, we can, in October next, "not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, elect a delegate to Congress and elect a Territorial Legislature," and "when (we) you elect a Territorial Legislature, you (we) can repeal those laws."

We find, however, a difficulty in regard to the apportionment which fails to give nineteen counties a representation.

You will confer a favor if you will advise us how we can now proceed to get a fair representation under the organic law in time for the October election.

Accept our thanks for your kind recognition of our county organization (!) and the right granted to the sovereign people to meet and form their own Government.

In behalf of the citizens of the County of Anderson, whom I have the honor to represent, I subscribe myself yours, very respectfully,
W. F. M. ARNY, County Judge.

No New Regiments.—The following letter explains itself:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJ'T-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Albany, [illegible] Aug. [illegible], 1857.

Geo. W. [illegible], Esq., [illegible], New-York:

Sir: I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your application for the organization of a new regiment in the City of New-York, and to state in reply thereto, that so long as the [illegible] regiments [illegible] skeleton condition that they do, so long will he be averse to the organization of new regiments. He, therefore, must decline granting your request. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED. TOWNSEND, Adjt. Gen.

[illegible] of the Opera Singers—Vestvali and Fells.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Sept. 2. Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Joseph Fells vs. Felicita Vestvali and Henry Vestvali.—The plaintiff was employed by the defendants as operatic agent in Europe, [illegible] singers for the Vestvali Opera Company, and for the transaction of other business, Henry Vestvali being the manager of the troupe and Felicita the prima donna. The defendants left this City for Mexico and other places in September, 1856, and the plaintiff, who continued to act for them as agent, demands his salary, and issued an attachment on $6,000 of the defendants' money which was lying in their bankers' hands. The present motion is to discharge that attachment. The following is the joint affidavit of the defendants, which was presented by ex-Attorney General Chatfield:

The affidavit of Felicita Vestvali and Henry Vestvali sets forth that Joseph Fells was never in any manner employed by them or either of them as agent, or in any capacity whatever; that he was never in their employment in any capacity whatever; that they are not nor is either of them, indebted to Fells on any account or in any sum whatever, and that all the material allegations of the plaintiff's complaint are untrue and without foundation in fact. The defendants say that they have been actual residents of the City of New-York during three years last past; that their absence from the City has been temporary, and for the purposes of business or health; that their domicile has, during nearly the whole of that time, been at the Bond-street House, in Broadway, New-York; during the whole of the three years they having hired and retained rooms in Bond-street House and paid for the same, as well when absent from the City as when they were at home; that at all times when they were absent from the City they have left their property and wardrobes not necessary for personal use in their rooms at Bond street House, and have, nearly the whole of that time, treated and used that house as their home and domicile since their arrival in the United States; that they have no other place of residence in America; that they have always kept their deposits in New-York since their arrival in the United States, and have now deposits of considerable amount with Corning & Co., in this City; that their business transactions have been principally carried on in the City of New-York; that all letters directed to them, from Europe, have been directed to them, at their request, at the City of New-York, and their correspondence in America has been mainly directed to and from this City; that at the time of the commencement of this suit, the defendants were actual and *bona fide* residents of this City, and were and had been for some time previous thereto, actually at their home at the Bond-street House; that at all times during the absence of Felicita from this City, her jewelry and personal ornaments, amounting to about six thousand dollars, were left on deposit in New-York for safe keeping, and that whenever the defendants left this City, for any purpose whatever, it was with the intention of returning thereto and of making New-York their permanent place of residence; that it is now their intention of remaining permanent residents of the City of New-York.

Charles Plinta says that he is the proprietor of the Bond-street House, in Broadway; and has been the proprietor for over thirteen years last past; that he is well acquainted with the defendants in this action; that for the last three years they have boarded and resided at his house all of the time when in the City of New-York; that for nearly three years last past the defendants have been a greater portion of the time at his house; that they occasionally were absent on business, and that last Fall they went to Cuba on account of the ill-health of Felicita Vestvali, and returned again to the City and to the Bond-street House during the present Summer; that during all of the time the defendants have claimed, and still claim, their residence to be in the City of New-York, and not elsewhere. Mr. Plinta also says that he verily believes the residence of the defendants to be in the City, County and State of New-York, and that they are now, and have been for several weeks last past, residing in this City, at deponent's said house; that whenever they have been absent from the City they have left at his house quite a large amount of goods and property, and have always rented and paid for a room in his house, in which their goods were stored.

Ex-Judge A. A. Phillips, on behalf of the plaintiff, submitted affidavits, of which the following is the substance:

Joseph Fells says that the allegations contained in his complaint in this action are in all respects true; that he has read the affidavits made by the defendants on their motion to discharge the attachment against their property, and says that the allegations contained therein to the effect, that he never was employed by them or either of them as an agent, or in any capacity whatever, and that he never was in their employment in any capacity whatever, are utterly, and wholly, and wilfully false and untrue, to the knowledge of the defendants; that since the return of the defendants from Mexico to the City of New-York, Felicita Vestvali has repeatedly admitted that she had employed him as her operatic agent and in other capacities, and in speaking of the amount of compensation she was to pay for his services, named the sum of two hundred dollars per month; that since the late return of the defendants from Mexico, Henry Vestvali, in conversation with one Emile Rollman and others in this City, said he had engaged plaintiff as his business agent to conduct an operatic troupe, and that he (Fells) had acted for him in that capacity for some time past; that for eleven months he acted as the agent for the said defendants, engaged singers for their troupe, made advances in cash for their benefit, took charge and stored on his own premises eight large trunks or boxes, containing, as he believes, professional wardrobe, properties and appliances, as well as jewelry and other valuable articles belonging to the defendants, at their direction and request; that he also delivered the same to various parties, at the request of the defendants, and forwarded a part to Europe by their directions; that during the time that he acted as their agent he received a large number of letters from them dated from Mexico and other places, written in the German language (to which letters he prays leave to refer, and annex translated copies as a part of his affidavit, if the same shall be necessary,) giving him directions and instructions as to his acts and doings in and about their business. He further says that the allegation contained in the affidavit of the defendants "that they have been actual residents of the City of New-York during three years past," is wholly untrue; but that as he believes from the letters received by him, from information received from persons connected with their "troupe," and from placards and handbills published by them in the Spanish language, and now in his (Fell's) possession, they have been actual residents of the City of Mexico, conducting an opera company during the greater part of the years 1855, 1856, and up to the month of July, 1857. That defendants left the City of New-York for Mexico in the month of September, 1856, and did not return to the City of New-York until the latter part of July, 1857, being continuously absent all that time. That neither of the defendants are citizens of the United States, but have come to this country simply for business purposes—Henry as operatic manager, and Felicita as opera singer, and that from what he (Fells) has learned from them, he fully believes that it was their intention to return to their home in Europe when the purposes for which they came hither have been attained. He also says that the room or domicil at the Bond-street House in this City, claimed by the defendants as their place of residence, during their absence is used and occupied by them only as a warehouse or storeroom, and not as a habitation, and that before defendants proceeded on their last tour to Mexico they had for some months resided or tarried in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey, and they have no fixed place of residence in the State of New-York or the United States; that he is informed and believes that the defendants are staying in the City of New-York at the present time, and were at the time this attachment was issued only on a temporary visit for business purposes, and that they are now collecting a troupe, and making extensive preparations to leave this State permanently, and he fully believes that, if the attachment granted in this action be discharged, the defendants will remove all their property beyond the jurisdiction of this Court and County, and that he (Fells) will be left entirely without remedy. That he was directed by the defendant, Henry Vestvali, as his agent, to write to and engage for the defendants, for the "Vestvali Opera Company," the following artists: Mr. Tiberini, as first tenor, at a salary of $700 to $800 per month; Mr. [illegible] Nicolao, as maestro or leader of the orchestra; Mr. Taimelli and Mme. Siedenborg, together, at $400 per month; Mr. Souchet, for the sum of $400 per month; Miss [illegible], for $300 per month, and others; and that he has written to these persons, and has received replies from them, in pursuance of the instructions given him by the defendant, Henry Vestvali. That he (Fells) was also told by the defendants to employ Mr. Albertazi to assist him in making the engagements, but that Albertazi refused to act unless the defendants would stipulate to pay him at the rate of $150 per month for his services, besides allowing him the usual per centage. Plaintiff further says that he was informed by the said Henry, by letter, while he was in New-Orleans, in May, 1857, that he had already forwarded to Europe the sum of $27,000.

Joseph Fells, being further duly sworn, says that the paper of which the following is a copy, and is in the handwriting of the defendant Felicita, was given by her to a member of her troupe, before proceeding to Mexico, in September, 1857:

"Felicita Vestvali, care of Banquers, Corning & Co., No. 63 Wall-street, New-York; St. Louis, [illegible].

[illegible] Mme. Vestvali—J. Fells, No. 62 Walker-street, New-York."

Charles Landi, sworn, says: that he is well acquainted with the parties to this action, both plaintiff and defendants; that in the month of July, 1856, his sister was engaged in Florence by one Andrea [illegible] to sing in the troupe known as the "Vestvali Opera Company," as the "first prima donna," and to proceed at once to Mexico; that he (Landi) and his sister arrived in Paris in the month of August, 1856, where he found the defendant, Henry Vestvali, who then came to this country; that he (Landi) and his sister arrived in this City in the month of August, 1856, and on their arrival here were immediately taken over to Hoboken, in the State of New-Jersey, where they found Henry and Felicita, who were then residing or stopping there, and who remained there until they left, with the other members of their troupe in the month of September, 1856, [illegible] New-Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati, arriving in this City in the latter part of July last; he further [illegible] the defendants they never claimed to have any permanent residence anywhere in this City and State, but that they came to this country to pursue their pro[illegible] and intended to return to their home, when they had completed their business; he also says that he knows Joseph Fells, the plaintiff in this action, and that Felicita [illegible] directed him, his sister and the rest of the company to have their letters directed to the care of Fells, and that he would, as her agent, forward them to Mexico; that when he, his sister and other members of the troupe arrived here from Paris in July, 1856, Fells, as the agent of the defendants, met the members of the troupe, and took charge of their wardrobe and baggage until they left for Mexico as by the directions of the defendants.

[illegible], being sworn, says that he is personally acquainted with Felicita and Henry Vestvali, the defendants in this action, and that they were in the City of Mexico during the greater part of the year 1856 and up to about July, 1857, conducting an opera troupe; that he knows Joseph Fells, the plaintiff, and that as the agent of the defendants he (Fells) engaged [illegible] to go to the city of New-Orleans to teach music in an institute there in place of a lady who had been taken to Mexico by the defendants, in the month of October, 1856; and that the contract was made by Fells as the agent and in behalf of the defendants; that he ([illegible]) never, before he heard the affidavits of the defendants read, heard that they claimed to be, or that they were, residents of this City or State, and that he believes, from what the defendants themselves state, that they came to this country to pursue their avocations for a time and then return to their home in Europe, and that they have no fixed place of residence in this country.

M. [illegible] says that he is personally acquainted with Henry and Felicita Vestvali, the defendants in this action, and that he, who is an operatic singer, sang with her in Mexico during the year 1856, where he was then located as a member of the operatic troupe; that during his acquaintance with the defendants they never claimed to have any residence in this City or State, and that he never heard of any such residence of the defendants until after this action was commenced.

Emile ——— says that he is acquainted with Henry Vestvali, one of the defendants, and that in the latter part of July or early in August last, said Henry informed him that Joseph Fells was his agent, and had transacted all his business for him respecting the "Vestvali Opera Company."

After argument by Mr. Chatfield for defendants, and Mr. A. A. Phillips for plaintiff, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is limited; prices unchanged. Pearls, $7 [illegible]@$7 81¼; Pots, $8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 826 bbls., including 636 bbls. Pearls, and 190 bbls. Pots. Saleratus, 7¼c.; Soda-ash, (80 ⅌ cent.,) 3⅛c.@3⅜c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Java, 16¼c @17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Jamaica, 12½c @13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@12¾c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 11¼c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market is somewhat depressed. Factors are more inclined to fill orders, even at easier prices, yet the demand is not brisk.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15½	15½	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16½	16½	17	17
Fair	16⅞	16⅞	nom.	nom.

FISH—The market is generally quiet, but prices are essentially unchanged. Dry Cod are scarce and worth from $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ⅌ bbl. Mackerel are dull and heavy at $16 50@$17 for small No. 1; $12@$12 25 for No. 2; $9@$9 25 for large No. 3, and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do., ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon $20@$23 50 ⅌ bbl., and $31@$34 ⅌ tc. Smoked Herring 47½c.@50c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ⅌ box. Pickled Herring $3 50@$3 87½ ⅌ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is very lightly dealt in and is again cheaper. Sales, 8,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 60@$5 70
Straight state	5 70@5 80
Extra State	6 10@6 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 55@5 90
Superfine Ohio	5 80@6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 15@6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@7 75
Extra Ohio	6 10@7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 50@6 60
Extra Genesee	6 75@8 25
Extra Missouri	6 50@9 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales, 500 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 75@$7 65 ⅌ bbl. Southern appears in moderate demand, at irregular rates; the transactions, since our last, comprise about 1,100 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $6 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, and worth $3 90@$5 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $19 ⅌ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and cheaper, yet not brisker. Sales, 23,500 bushels, including ordinary to prime Southern White at $1 50@$1 63; mixed Southern at $1 50; red Southern at $1 45@$1 48; and unsound do. at $1 10@$1 45 ⅌ bush. Rye is inactive and nominal at 80c.@92c. for inferior to choice new and old ⅌ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@64c. for Western; 56c.@61c. for State; 40c.@46c. for Jersey; 48c.@56c. for Canadian; 45c.@55c. for Pennsylvania; 38c.@43c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is still less active at decidedly lower prices. Sales: 25,000 bush. at 79c.@83c., for mixed Western, ⅌ bush.

HAY—About 600 bales River changed hands at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive at our quotations; American undressed, $150@$180; do. dressed, $210@$225; Italian, $240; Clean Russia, $225@$230; Jute, $117 50 @$120; Sisal, 9¼c.; Manila, 8c.; Sunn, 5c. ⅌ lb.

STOCK OF HEMP IN NEW-YORK SEPT. 1.

	1856.		1857.	
	Tons.	Bales.	Tons.	Bales.
Foreign	250	5,095	311	11,397
American	...	585	...	1,159
Total	250	5,680	311	12,556

MOLASSES—Appear quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 45c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 35c.; New-Orleans, 60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3⅝c.; wrought, 5½c.@6c. for German, and 6½c.@7c. for American; American wrought horse-shoe, 17c. ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce, and in demand, at $4 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is plentier and less sought after, at 46c.@47c. ⅌ gallon. Tar is inactive and rather languid, at $2, according to quality, ⅌ bbl. Resin is moderately dealt in and is steady, at $1 95@$2 12½ for common ⅌ 310 lbs.; $3@$5 for No. 1, and $5@$7 for White and Pale, ⅌ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $40@$43; Country thin $35@$35 50; Country thick, at $32 50@$33 ⅌ ton.

OILS—Crude is sparingly inquired for, and is steady at 73c.@75c. for Whale, and $1 30@$1 32 for Sperm, ⅌ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm appear quiet at old rates. Red Oil, 60c.@62½c. ⅌ gallon; Palm, 10c. ⅌ lb.; Olive, $1 37½@$1 50 ⅌ gallon, and $3 75@$3 87½ ⅌ basket. Linseed is salable and firm at 80c.@82c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, cheaper and declining. Sales 825 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$25 60 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are still very scarce and quiet, at 15c. for Hams, and 13c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is sparingly inquired for at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 120 barrels and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15½c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet, yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., at $17@$18 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef at $30@$31 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $23 50@$24 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c.@20c. for Ohio, 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, and heavy at $4 75@$5 62½ for inferior to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

STOCK OF RICE IN NEW-YORK SEPT. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Carolina, tierces	3,718	1,708
Patna, bags	3,270	—

SUGARS—Are quite dull and heavy. Sales 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@9½c.—chiefly Cuba, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Pond & Sage state, in their Circular for Sept. 1: "Our Circular of the 15th instant advised an improved demand from both the trade and refiners. Since then the demand from both sources has materially fallen off, and prices have declined largely, owing to the advices from Europe of a continued decline there, and the very unsettled state of monetary affairs here, and the great difficulty experienced in effecting negotiations of paper, both in and out of our banks. Under these circumstances, our market has been much depressed with constantly declining prices, and we now quote a fall of three-fourths to one cent on all grades. Melado, small sales, at 4½c.@5c.; Boxes, nothing doing worthy of note."

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

TIN—Banca attracts less attention and is cheaper. Other kinds are in good request at strong-looking prices. Banca, 33½c.; Straits, 34½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; Plates, I. X. $11 62½@$11 75; Plates, I. C. Coke, $10 25@$10 37½; Terne, Coke, $9 12½@$9 25; Terne, Charcoal, $10 50@$10 75 ⅌ box.

WHISKY—About 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison found buyers at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were limited, yet rates were sustained. For Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible] ⅌ bale; Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ⅌ bushel; [illegible] proportionate quotations. [illegible] from Rio to London, [illegible] and wheat 25c. [illegible] to Turks Islands and back, salt, [illegible]; a schooner from Cherryfield, [illegible] to Havana, lumber, $11.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LAST EVENING, IN THE VICINITY OF 4th-av. and 23d-st., a bunch of keys, in a leather bag. A liberal reward will be paid on their return to the office of the Daily Times.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. [illegible] COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
To-night, Thursday, Sept. 3, [illegible] MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, [illegible] MR. BLAKE, MR. WALCOT, MR. LESTER, MISS GANNON, MR. JOHN [illegible], MR. NORTON, [illegible] DAVENPORT, AND MR. DION BOURCICAULT. [illegible] The doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the performance will commence at 7½, with Boucicault's comedy, in five acts,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Courtly, Max Harkaway, Meddle, Charles Courtly, Dazzle..(By the author of the comedy), Adolphus Spanker, Cool (for this occasion), Solomon Isaacs, Lady Gay Spanker, Grace Harkaway, Pert [illegible]
The Orchestra, under the direction of MR. ROBERT STOEPEL, will perform during the evening [illegible]
The box office will be open from 9 until 4, [illegible] On MONDAY next, MISS MATILDA HERON will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI. OPENING OF THE SEASON. First appearance in America of MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, SIGNOR LABOCETTA, SIGNOR [illegible]. MONDAY, SEPT. 7, LA SONNAMBULA. The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, [illegible] at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING, and WM. HALL & SONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MR. ROGER AND MR. FORMES. The managers of the Academy of Music [illegible] announce that Mr. ROGER and Mr. FORMES will arrive during the later part of this month.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, [illegible] TRIUMPH. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY. Commencing with the [illegible] THE JOLLY MILLERS. [illegible] MAZULME; Or, THE NIGHT OWL. [illegible] Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] FRIDAY—Signorina TERESA ROLLA in [illegible] Ballet.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. Miss LAURA KEENE, Sole Lessee and Directress. THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, Will be presented Colman's Comedy of the HEIR AT LAW. Lord Duberly [illegible] Cicely Homespun, Miss Laura Keene. After which the comedy of A CONJUGAL LESSON.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. Fourth night of the distinguished American tragedian EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear as PESCARA. Thursday—THE APOSTATE. Pescara, Edwin Booth; Malec, Mr. C. Fisher; [illegible] To conclude with THE IRISH BROOM-MAKER. To-Morrow—Benefit of Edwin Booth.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 3. The entertainment will commence with PIZARRO; Or, THE DEATH OF ROLLA. After which MAGIC BANDS. DEAD SHOT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI. ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'8. First appearance in America of MLLE. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI, MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON. MR. THALBERG will give THREE GRAND CONCERTS early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. The stockholders are respectfully requested to [illegible] MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy, [illegible]

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 585 BROADWAY, [illegible] C. H. Harrison, THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The performance will commence with the [illegible] THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING; after which the beautiful drama of [illegible], to conclude with the screaming farce of VICTIMS. [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Throngs of anxious people continue to visit the Museum to see THE BOGUS BURDELL INFANT, [illegible] "WAIT A LITTLE LONGER," [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock as well as EVENING at 7½ o'clock, [illegible] Living Serpents, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE LAST NEW PLEASURE. "'Tis said that Xerxes offered a reward To those who would invent him a new pleasure." The Management will open on the 14th inst. the famous AQUARIA, OR CRYSTAL PONDS, which, under the practical [illegible] of natural history from the Jardin des Plantes (Paris) and a corps of auxiliaries from the Royal Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, (London) have been for some time in active preparation. These OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS have been tried before in America, [illegible] account of the peculiar manner of preparing the tanks. [illegible] A SCORE OR TWO OF AQUARIA, OR FRESH AND SALT WATER CRYSTAL PONDS, [illegible] LIFE BENEATH THE BILLOWS. [illegible] As these are the only perfect things of the kind in the country, the Management are prepared to supply [illegible] PARLOR AQUARIA, [illegible] quality, FITTED UP TO TASTE, at very reasonable prices.

MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, will also be introduced to the American public at the Museum, on the 14th inst.—a lady whose fame in London as a character vocalist, in WELSH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH and IRISH BALLADS, is beyond all common description. A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF NOVELTIES, in short, of every kind, has been provided for this establishment, and will be daily announced.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The Crystal Palace will be open for the reception of articles from MONDAY the 7th, until TUESDAY the 15th of September. [illegible] do so without delay. The agent of the Institute, Mr. LEEWARD, will be at the Palace daily. By order of the Managers, CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Chairman. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible] H. F. WARRINGTON'S, [illegible]

SHOW CASES—HOFFMAN & JENKS, [illegible] Bowery. [illegible]

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & [illegible]

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND [illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

A EUGENIA VALLEE [illegible] Address EUGENIA VALLEE, New-York Post-Office.

MATRIMONY.—WANTED, A FEMALE FRIEND, [illegible] to WINFIELD [illegible], at this office.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1857.

The New-York Daily Times.

The New-York DAILY TIMES is published every [illegible];—Price two cents;—Served at one shilling a week, mailed at $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Nine Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Payment invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] intended for insertion must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of [illegible] of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be [illegible].

Volunteer correspondence containing important news, from any part of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at this port yesterday from Southampton, bringing dates to Aug. 22. Her news is three days later. The latest intelligence from India was received by telegraph on the day of the sailing of the steamer, and confirms the former statement of the capture of Cawnpore by the insurgents and the massacre of the European inhabitants of the place. Delhi still held out, and all the native troops in Oude had revolted. The complication of Indian affairs began to excite alarm in England. Vigorous debates had taken place in Parliament, and the rapid drain of men and vessels for India was regarded as a means of weakening the country of its defences. An article in the London *Times* comments upon a speech of Lord PALMERSTON, in Parliament, in significant language. We copy elsewhere the article of the *Times* and an extract from Lord PALMERSTON's speech. It was considered that the condition of Continental politics might place England in an unpleasant position, were all her strength directed towards India. The transfer of regiments or troops from the American Colonies was not looked upon with favor. The affairs of Turkey present no new features. A history of the difficulty is given in our columns. The commercial news by this arrival is favorable; large sales of Cotton are reported; [illegible] was lower; Consols 90⅞.

The *Vanderbilt* brings additional information of the movements of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Up to the 22d, the Directors had not decided upon the practicability of making another attempt to lay the cable this season. A conference, however, had been held in London between the Directors of the Company and the commanding officers of the ships composing the Telegraphic Expedition. The results of this conference appear to have been eminently satisfactory. They unanimously expressed the opinion that no form of submarine telegraph could be devised more suitable to the object intended to be accomplished. They also stated that no natural obstacles exist to prevent the laying of the cable. The only censurable part of the arrangements appears to be the construction of the brakes intended to control the cable. These, in their present condition, are pronounced unsuitable, and they will probably be modified. The officers inclined to the belief that an attempt to lay the cable in the months of October and November would be successful. A correspondent of the London *Times* broaches a novel idea—that the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, which could with ease contain the entire cable, be employed in place of any other vessel. A letter from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, addressed to his family in this City, speaks hopefully of this enterprise.

We publish this morning, under our Telegraphic head, the memorial of Professor SILLIMAN and forty-two others, electors of the State of Connecticut, to President BUCHANAN, in reprehension of his course on Kansas affairs, together with the reply of the President, in defence of the position he has thought proper to assume. In view of the circumstances which have called out this correspondence, the letter of the President assumes an importance which will insure its attentive perusal.

Our special correspondent in Kansas sends us a very full report, which we publish this morning, of the trial of Gov. ROBINSON, on a charge of usurpation of office. The evidence, voluminous and conclusive, opens a remarkable chapter in the history of Kansas. The acquittal of Gov. ROBINSON, by a Lecompton Jury, may be regarded in the light of a signal triumph. A conservative Free-State Convention was held near Lecompton on the 24th, the proceedings of which are sketched by our correspondent.

The first meeting of the Canal Board for several weeks was held at Albany yesterday, and a large amount of business was transacted. The deposits of tolls formerly made at the Reciprocity and Hollister Banks in Buffalo, were ordered to be transferred to the Marine, and the Manufacturers' and Traders' Banks of that city, and to the Bank of Utica—one-half to the former, and one-fourth to each of the two latter. The Auditor notified the Board that the fund for the payment of the interest on the Canal Debt will be exhausted after the payment of the October interest, and that it will be necessary to raise $700,000 on the credit of the Sinking Fund in January, to pay the interest for 1858.

On Friday last Mr. STOUT, the City Chamberlain, then in Westchester County, was served with a temporary injunction forbidding him to pay out any moneys in his hands as City Treasurer, and requiring him to show cause yesterday, before Judge PEABODY, who had granted the injunction, why he should not be permanently restrained from disbursing. The injunction was issued on the application of ROBERT W. LOWBER, and its object was to enable the *Lowber* claim to be satisfied out of the City moneys. But inasmuch as the City account was already overdrawn to the amount of $227,000, and as the Chamberlain felt that he was not restrained from loaning to the City if he so elected, the warrants drawn by the Comptroller, and duly countersigned, have been honored at the Shoe and Leather Bank as usual. Yesterday the case was argued before Judge PEABODY, in chambers, Judge WHITING appearing for the City authorities, and strongly urging that the injunction should be dismissed. The decision was reserved.

In Westchester County Dr. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH is a second time aspiring to the honors of the State Senate. But he is not without opposition in the Democratic ranks, Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, member of Congress elect, leading the anti-Brandreth faction. About a week ago a meeting was held in the town of Ossining, pursuant to a call of the town Democratic Committee, to appoint delegates to the Third Assembly District Convention, which will meet at Croton Dam on Saturday next. Brandreth delegates were chosen in spite of the opposition, which on Tuesday evening last met and appointed two Haskin delegates. Thus, there will be two sets of delegates from Ossining to the District Convention, and, possibly, from other towns, and, of course, a lively time in the Convention may be anticipated. It is understood that HASKIN favors Mr. JAMES, of Putnam County, for the Senate, and W. W. SCRUGHAM, of Yonkers, for Supreme Court Judge.

The [illegible] sympathy with Wall-street [illegible] being about as abundant and as difficult to convert into cash as the dead stock in the broker's hands. The price of beef declined yesterday about [illegible] per lb. net weight, which is equivalent to about 18 per cent.—a greater decline than [illegible]. Two causes contributed to this result: first, the large supply of cattle, the receipts for the week being 4,040 head, against 2,708 for the preceding week, and a weekly average of 3,150 during 1856; *second*, the cattle brokers who usually guarantee sales made by them, were unwilling to take the responsibility in the present condition of the money market, so that several droves of cattle were actually withheld for want of salesmen yesterday. Several hundred cattle were driven into the country, and the yards were not cleared last evening, even at the reduced rates. Considerable numbers of animals remained at Albany, waiting competition between Eastern and New-York buyers, and the present prospect is that there will be an abundant supply next week, though the news of yesterday's market will materially diminish the numbers that would otherwise be sent forward. Farmers will find the present an excellent opportunity to buy up cattle to consume the unusual amount *of forage* now in the country, and to be returned later in the season, when the supply of beef happens to be short. Such an operation will pay better than buying railroad stocks, even at the present low figures, as many are doing, while this course would help materially to equalize our fluctuating meat markets.

The Railroad Convention, or Association of leading Railroad men, as it may now be called, met again yesterday at the rooms of the American Institute. The proceedings were of an interesting character, though scarcely, as yet, of great importance to the Railroad corporations of the United States. They meet again to-day.

The Commissioners of Emigration could not obtain a quorum yesterday. Their balance in bank is $71,015 85.

Just as the steamer *Arabia* was about to sail yesterday, Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who had taken passage for Liverpool, was arrested on a "Jerome Clock note," held, as he says, by a broker, who shaved it at about half its face. Mr. B. told the officer that if the broker wanted his "body" he was welcome to it, for he had not known what to do with it these two years. BARNUM says that most of his persecutors are men who obtained the Clock notes at unlawful interest, and he looks to the Courts to liberate him from their grasp.

The Turners closed their seventh annual festival last evening, by dancing away the hours of darkness at the City Assembly Rooms. Fully two thousand persons participated in the pleasures of the occasion. The day having been devoted to rest, the Turners enjoyed the dance with greater zest, and the dancing did not close until near daylight. Prizes were awarded during the evening to the champions in the sports through which they had passed. They were distributed in the order of merit as follows: *Prize Turning*—MEN—1, Boltner, of New-York; 2, Frantz, of New-York; 3, Muth, of Bloomingdale; 4, Stumpff, of Williamsburg; 5, Dudensing, of New-York; 6, A. Moorman, of Williamsburg; 7, Gmehlin, of New-York; 8, Bankmann. BOYS—1, Beckman; 2, Hertwig; 3, Meurer; 4, Bauer; 5, Buhler; 6, Bunghard; 7, Wissil; of New-York. *Fencing*—1, H. Benecke, of New-York; 2, L. Bilse, of New-York; 3, Mr. Haffner, of Williamsburg. *Shooting*—1, Frantz Schmidt, of Williamsburg. *Singing*—1, The Turner Liederkrantz.

Crossing Broadway was never so dangerous—when the street was clear of mud—as at present. We saw several reputable people, none of them drunk, who were run down by the omnibuses, escaping narrowly with their lives, their hats and their watches. One man had his watch transfixed by the pole, while its owner was deposited wrong side up with care on the sidewalk.

Mr. VERE FOSTER denies that any of the girls on board the *City of Mobile* were of bad character before they left Liverpool, and expresses his intention hereafter to bring no parties of girls in his vessels, unless accompanied by their brothers or himself.

HENRY LA GRANGE was arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery, raising money on a bogus bill of lading. The prosecutor is Mr. ANON LACHONETTE, merchant, of No. 40 Broadway. The prisoner was committed by Justice OSBORNE for examination.

Another case of alleged forgery yesterday was that of a draft cashed for the wrong person. The culprit is GEORGE WEBBER, a German. The party in whom the property was vested is similarly named to the prisoner, who asserted that it was sent to his house, and thereupon he obtained the money. He was held to bail in $500 to answer.

A case of alleged infanticide was investigated yesterday by Coroner HILLS. The inquest is still in progress, at No. 228 Rivington-street.

The body of a man named MICHAEL BROPHY was taken from dock at foot of Twelfth-street. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

The National Guards proceeded, yesterday, on a visit to Riverhead, Long Island, where they are to be the guests of the 16th Regiment N. Y. S. M.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Union convened yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE presiding. The reverend Doctor gave an interesting statement of the progress of the revision movement in Great Britain, whence he has lately returned. He stated that Mr. SPURGEON declared himself favorable to the views of the Union. The receipts since the last meeting of the Board were $4,552 50.

A little girl under fifteen years of age eloped from Saratoga on Sunday last in company with JOHN TRAVIS, a celebrated pistol shooter and sporting man. He kept a pistol gallery there. The girl is represented as pretty and artless. They are believed to be on their way to St. Louis.

An elderly woman named MARGARET ROACH fell from the second-story window of house No. 14 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, to the sidewalk Tuesday evening and was almost instantly killed.

At the Horse Fair at Elmira yesterday, a contest of speed took place between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet*—the former in harness and the latter under the saddle—mile heats, best two in three. *Flora* was successful, in 2:28 and 2:27.

Judge PEABODY granted one additional attachment against the Ohio Life and Trust Company, yesterday. The application was made in behalf of EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, and others, who are creditors of the Trust Company in the sum of $1,418.

Some time ago, when the case of the Municipal Policeman, GAMBLING, was on argument, Judge DAVIES ordered a reference to JAMES R. WHITING to inquire as to whether a notice that charges had been preferred against GAMBLING was served upon him. Mr. WHITING has recently reported that there were written charges preferred against GAMBLING, but the messenger intrusted with them, instead of serving them on GAMBLING, delivered them to Capt. MCKEE, who did not hand them over to GAMBLING. GAMBLING reported himself ready for duty to the General Superintendent subsequent to the 23d of June, and Mr. WHITING reported that GAMBLING was ill from the 1st of April until after the 23d of June. It was upon this report that Judge DAVIES ordered the *certiorari* to issue.

A man named JAMES PATTERSON was knocked down and robbed yesterday morning early in Cherry-street. He was taken to the City Hospital with several severe wounds in the face.

Judge PEABODY yesterday granted a preliminary injunction against the Mechanics' Banking Association in a suit brought by CHARLES P. RAMBLEO, a depositor in the Bank. The injunction restrains the Bank or its agents from paying out, transferring, or delivering to any persons any of its money, property or effects. An order requiring the defendants to show cause this morning why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property of the Bank was also granted.

Matters at Quarantine are conducted with business-like activity. A vessel with railroad iron from Newport, in Wales, arrived with two cases of small-pox. They were promptly removed. An emigrant ship arriving yesterday afforded 13 cases of small-pox that were similarly removed, the rest of the passengers being detained and vaccinated. The iron scow for burning bedding in the Bay, works admirably, a great advance on the old plan of throwing bedding overboard, to be picked up by unscrupulous persons, and resold next day in the City.

The Commissioners of Central Park met yesterday; Mr. GRAY offered the following resolution: That the Chief-Engineer be requested to report to this Board, at the next meeting, when the surveys of the Park will be completed; and if, in his opinion, an additional corps of engineers are necessary to complete the same by Nov. 1.

The steamship *Adriatic* will not leave for Europe on the 12th, as advertised, on account of delays which have occurred in getting her into the Balance-dock to clean her copper. Her machinery is now pronounced complete. Some twenty different concerns have been employed day and night for two months upon the construction of her engine, all of which, Mr. COLLINS says, has been done in the most satisfactory manner.

The clerks appointed by DEVLIN while he occupied the Street Commissioner's Office, have recovered in a suit brought against the City by them for compensation for their services. The case was argued before Justice O'CONNOR, in the Second District Court, on Tuesday, Corporation Counsel BUSTEED for the defendants, and judgment rendered for the plaintiffs.

The Board of Education met last evening. Communications were received from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward asking for an appropriation of $5,352, to furnish the new school in Twenty-eighth street near Ninth-avenue. Referred to the Committee on School Furniture. Also from school officers of the Twelfth Ward for an appropriation of $2,887, to furnish the school-house at Harlem, which has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs during the vacation. The appropriation was granted. A resolution was adopted in favor of paying WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., son of the Commissioner of the Sixth Ward, the sum of $550 for one year's services as assistant teacher in the Sixth Ward school, No. 22, although appointed in direct violation of article 8, sect. 1, of the by-laws of the Board of Education, which provides that no teacher shall be employed who is within four degrees of relationship to any school officer, who is entitled to act upon the question of the payment of such teachers. A resolution was adopted directing the President to appoint a Committee of three gentlemen and two ladies, Principals of Grammar Schools, to prepare a memorial of instruction and discipline for the public schools of New-York. Resolutions were adopted making appropriations as follows: for teacher's salaries, $75,000; books, etc., $10,000; normal schools, $2,500; evening schools, $10,000.

The Underwriters received yesterday afternoon encouraging news from their agent at the *Roswell Sprague*. The cargo was all out between decks, and the ship had been hauled astern once her length during the morning tide. He ordered a steamtug to be sent down immediately to assist in pulling on the ship, and to tow her to the City when she gets afloat. The *W. H. Webb* was dispatched to her assistance, and if the weather continued as favorable as it has been for a few days past, it was thought that the ship would be got off at last night's tide. The *Clara Brookman* and *Charles Albert* are, no doubt, a total loss. No later information had been received from the latter vessel up to yesterday, on account, we suppose, of some interruption of the telegraph to Squan.

Nothing occurred to get excited about in Wall-street yesterday, and nobody was apparently much excited. Although the Mechanics' Banking Association did not resume payment, its apartments at No. 38 Wall-street were open during banking hours, and the officers of the institution were at their posts. Of course, a great business was done in the note-protesting line.

The statement of some of our cotemporaries to the effect that Mr. VAN BLARCOM was at his desk as usual, in the employment of the Banking Company, was incorrect. He has been cashiered, and will be compelled to seek some other means of obtaining a livelihood hereafter. His financial position, like his place of residence, is not "above Bleecker." He is not wealthy, and has a large family. His two sons are clerks in banks down town. Men who had frequently transacted business with Mr. VAN BLARCOM say he has less of their sympathy in his present distressing situation, because of his brusque, and sometimes even rude manners to those with whom he has been brought in contact. The amount of the defalcation was altogether $78,000, instead of $66,000, as was at first stated.

The Genoese brig *San Michaele*, which was lately seized for smuggling, is in a fair way of being condemned. Her case comes up on Tuesday in the District Court. The Captain and Mate have run away to escape consequences, and the crew have shipped and sailed for Genoa on board the brig *San Juan*. This is the third Genoese vessel in two years that has been seized for violation of the Revenue laws.

The statement that the President had commuted the punishment of JOHN SMITH (of the *Franklin Pierce* tragedy) was premature, as neither the District-Attorney, the Brazilian Minister, nor either of the philanthropic ladies and others who have interested themselves in his behalf have received any information of the fact.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) drilled by moonlight in Lafayette-place last night. The line was formed shortly after 8 o'clock. The Regiment went through its military manœuvres, with its usual *éclat*, and was very much applauded by the bystanders, of whom there were a host. The firing (with caps only on their muskets) was done with excellent precision. The sound of each volley—they fired by companies—seemed like the crack of a single discharge.

Between noon and 1 P. M. yesterday, the boiler attached to a pile-driving machine in use at the end of Hamilton Avenue, in Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, exploded, killing THOMAS MCGAVENY instantly, and seriously injuring THOMAS HENRY, both employed about the pile-driver. Just before the explosion, the Engineer left the engine to go a short distance. He says that the boiler was plentifully supplied with water, and that there was a head of 50 pounds of steam on. The explanation of the explosion is that the boiler was an old one and not fit to be used. By the explosion, about two-thirds of the boiler was thrown into the water a distance of 75 feet, and the remaining portion carried away the machinery and landed in the scow at the foot of the uprights to the pile-driver. Mr. GAVENY was sitting on the boiler eating his dinner at the time of the explosion. His body was shockingly mangled. The remains were gathered up and taken to his late residence on Thirty-sixth-st., New-York, where we learn he leaves a family. Deceased was 46 years old. HENRY was injured externally and internally by the steam. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital for treatment.

Counterfeit 5's on the Housatonic Bank, Mass., Merchant's Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., and Boylston Bank, Boston, are circulating in Brooklyn.

The Democratic General Committee (WILSON SMALL, Chairman) held a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening to hear the report of the Union Conference Committee appointed at a previous meeting. The Committee announced that they were not yet ready to report—that the [illegible] would be necessary to perfect the plan. They were accordingly allowed another day for the purpose, and the meeting adjourned till this evening to hear the result.

The case of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was continued yesterday before Judge PEABODY. When the Court opened the Judge said he had not been able to give the motion to dismiss the *habeas corpus* but very little consideration. He had concluded to deny the motion to dismiss for the present, reserving the right to reverse his decision if he should arrive at a different conclusion after additional consideration. He desired that the argument on bail should be proceeded with. Mr. STAFFORD argued as before Judge DALY. Mr. HALL commenced his rejoinder, and will conclude it to-day.

At the Academy of Medicine, last evening, nothing was done of importance. Dr. GRISCOM read a report on Dr. REED's (of Illinois) respecting meat diseased by the milk sickness of the West, which elicited some discussion. Dr. HORACE GREEN read an elaborate paper on "Lesions of the Epiglottis." Dr. EDWARD PARKER presented some resolutions respecting Dr. MARSHALL HALL, whose death was announced by the last European arrival. Not a word was said about expelling Drs. UHL and CATLIN.

An infuriated bull created great amusement for the idle, some fears for the timid, and was really the source of some danger to pedestrians in Second-avenue yesterday. He occupied seven-eighths of the street for the principal part of the afternoon.

The Great Failure.

Of all the failures which have disturbed and excited the community during the last ten days, the greatest and we trust the last, occurred yesterday, in the recoil of the Panic-manufacturers from the steady front presented by most of the Banks, and by the great business world outside the agitated circles of Wall-street.

The serious damage which might have been done to all American securities and to American credits abroad by a failure on the part of the Erie Railroad Company to meet their obligations falling due this week, was happily averted by a display of singular financial ability on the part of the President of that road, Mr. CHARLES MORAN, and by an exhibition of intelligent courage on the part of some of the leading Banks of the City, and a very heavy blow was thus administered to the enemies of the public peace, who had doubtless counted upon a successful issue of their appeals to the unreasoning fears of the financial classes and had looked to the first of September and to the Erie as the Waterloo of Wall-street.

As the investigation of the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company advances it becomes more and more apparent that the failure of that institution was the result of endemic disorders, and was not brought about by any epidemic unsoundness in the moneyed world.

The same is true of the Mechanics' Banking Association, and that ill-omened journal, the *Herald*, while making its bad best of that disaster, is forced to admit that the only serious danger which threatens or threatened our City Banks is "from depositors getting alarmed." This sufficiently accounts for the frantic efforts which the same journal makes to "alarm depositors," while the failure of these efforts is traceable to the influence of common sense over the business transactions of the City, the Banks showing yesterday a specie account largely increased over their exhibit of Monday, and people in general having begun to reflect that as the depositors of the Banks are also the chief debtors of the Banks, it is clearly not their interest to precipitate their own ruin by the ruin of these institutions! Under our new Banking system, with its pledged securities, and the general control to which all the Banks are alike subjected, nothing is easier than to ascertain the relative soundness and strength of different banks; and the only policy, therefore, which can be safely pursued by the Banks, and by the public with whom they deal, in emergencies like the present, is a policy of reciprocal confidence, forbearance and assistance—such a policy as was adopted by the great Hindoo merchant, DWARKANAUTH TAGORE, during the difficulties of 1837–38, when he came forward, on hearing that the Bank of Calcutta was threatened, and trebled his deposits in one day, thereby saving not only his own affairs, but those of the whole business community, from inextricable confusion and irremediable disaster.

Further inquiry into the origin of that excessive depreciation in the value of all railway securities to which the disasters of the moment are not exclusively, yet so largely attributable, will reveal, we think, a state of things which is very far from warranting the steps which have been taken to produce an almost universal distrust and despondency in regard to that particular kind of property.

To compare the "railway panic" of America in the present year with the "railway ruin" of England ten years ago, is to make a very serious blunder. The revulsion in English railway values was brought about in a very large measure by the throwing upon the market of shares which represented no sort of property whatever, shares of stock in railways granted but never commenced—"railways to the moon"—in short, a process not at all analogous with the "over-issues" to which so much of our trouble may be traced. Again, there was sunk in the original art of construction of many English railways vast sums of money, which, having been extravagantly spent *en masse*, could never be recovered, while a very large proportion of the losses which have interfered with the profitable working of many of our roads, may be traced directly to the *uneconomical and wasteful management of the roads*, resulting partly from ignorance of the best methods of running the trains, partly from neglect on the part of the financial authorities, and partly from an unduly competitive spirit, which has led to the putting down of the tariff of the roads below a paying point. The Convention of railway men now in session in this City will doubtless develope not only astonishing revelations of the ignorance and recklessness of the past, but also the results of the world's railway experience, in such a shape as may lead to practical reforms. With calm and efficient examination into the causes of the existing difficulties to rule the temper of the hour, and with the certainty of a magnificent harvest and of a general condition of prosperity beyond precedent before us, to reassure our hopes, there can be no good reason given for the gloomy anticipations of the harvest, and no justification found for the dismal forebodings of the venal prophets of evil among us. The causes of our disease are within our reach, the means of its cure are within our reach. [illegible] to take any heart from the [illegible] of any particular section of the mercantile world.

DON'T MENTION IT.—The [illegible] says:

"Great indignation is expressed among all classes of people at those journals which continue to publish idle rumors of apprehended failure and misfortune. It has been proposed to call a meeting of merchants at the Exchange to give public expression to the universal feeling on this subject."

If the merchants wish to do the very thing which would gratify "those journals," beyond expression, let them, by all means, call an indignation meeting at the Exchange to denounce the disseminators of idle rumors and passing reports. It would be a splendid way of advertising the mischief and giving weight and dignity to the Potosi and Parker Vein organs. The merchants have doubtless got their hands free, just now, and the better way of allaying all existing and unfounded rumors will be for them to attend to their own individual business, and let "those journals" alone. The journals in question may have great influence among chambermaids in want of situations, but their power of mischief is limited to a very small circle. To call an indignation meeting at the Exchange to denounce the unprincipled papers which publish alarming reports of a financial crisis, for the sake of selling a dozen or two extra copies, would be about as sensible a move as it would to call a meeting of citizens in the Park to denounce the little boys who raise false alarms of fire.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.—The *Tribune*, yesterday, devoted a leader to the immoralities of the British Aristocracy, based on a wicked attempt on the part of a clergyman to put a painted window in his church to the memory of a deceased lady. But the *Tribune* makes strange work of it, in mixing up the living with the dead. Our indignant cotemporary says:

"Now the late Countess of HARRINGTON was the celebrated MARIA FOOTE, the actress, famous for her beauty and her gallantry, and especially for her long liaison with Colonel BERKELEY, now Earl FITZHARDINGE," &c., &c.

It is a pity that so much virtuous objurgation should be wasted, as the *Tribune* bestows upon the "late Countess," &c. But the *Tribune* is in the habit of doing such things. The celebrated MARIA FOOTE, of Earl-Fitzhardinge-and-Pea-Green-Hayne notoriety, is the present Dowager-Countess of HARRINGTON, and is not dead at all. The "memorial window," which has so excited the wrath of our virtuous cotemporary, must be intended for some other Countess of Harrington, of a more sanctified memory. The British Aristocracy are bad enough, we dare say, but it is not quite the thing to accuse them of canonizing such unsaintlike ladies as the celebrated MARIA FOOTE, by putting up memorial windows in their honor in holy places.

REMARKABLE RUN OF BAD LUCK.—A down-town merchant received a remittance from one of his correspondents, in the shape of a draft on the Ohio Life and Trust Company for $8,000, on the very day on which that institution closed its doors. He immediately telegraphed the fact to his debtor, who sent him another draft on JOHN THOMPSON, which arrived the day after the failure of that broker; the merchant again telegraphed the failure, and received in a few days another draft on ATWOOD & Co., just as that firm suspended.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

If any evidence were wanted of Miss KEENE's tact in management, it was certainly afforded on Tuesday night in the selection of two pieces so entirely opposite in their merits as "Angeline" and "A Conjugal Lesson" for first performance on the same night. Nothing in the world ever needed to be propped up with something stronger than "Angeline," a one-act drama of the most dismal French school, destitute alike of literary and constructive merit. The only reason which we can imagine for its production is, that it afford Miss KEENE an opportunity of speaking a broken French dialect. When we say that Miss KEENE is not happy in this attempt, we have expended all the criticism that the piece merits, and shall say no more.

If the audience were disposed to be a little cross, (and it is a noticeable fact that they were,) they soon forgot the cause in the excessive mirth occasioned by the propounding of "A Conjugal Lesson"—a domestic [illegible]. In it there are but two characters sustained by Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. JEFFERSON: the former a neglected wife, the latter a husband who affects the club and the small hours of the morning. The piece exhibits, in an amusing way, the drunken nonchalance of the spouse, and the vexation of the wife, ending in suspicion and jealousy on both parts. The latter passion is aroused by the contretemps of *Mr. Lullaby*, returning from the club with a coat which does not belong to him. His wife examines the pockets, as, it is rumored, wives sometimes do. She finds a pocket-book, a handkerchief and a pair of gay gloves, without exciting her suspicion; but, presently she fishes out a neat little billet from a desolating ballet dancer, at which discovery she rushes from the room in an agony. *Mr. Lullaby* is aroused from his slumbers somewhat sobered, and in his turn comes upon the pocket-book, &c., which he immediately supposes have been hastily abandoned by some destroyer of his domestic happiness. The scene between the two which ensues is very amusing, and terminates, of course, with a satisfactory explanation. There is a slight underplot that adds to the interest of the piece.

"A Conjugal Lesson" is in every sense a screaming comicality. It affords the widest scope for Mr. JEFFERSON's comic powers, and he exercised them with such hearty good will last night that the house was in a constant roar. He is without doubt the best low comedian in this City; neat, thorough, painstaking, yet completely abandoned, and at his ease. To Mr. JEFFERSON and Miss KEENE the piece owes its great success, although, in a literary point of view, there is much human nature to recommend it to the kindly appreciation of the audience. It will become a standard dish of merriment at this handsome and mirthful little house.

Wallack's Theatre.

This *favorite* place of amusement opens for the Winter campaign to-night. BOURCICAULT's comedy of "London Assurance" will be played with a cast which can never be surpassed, and may never be equalled. It is decidedly a dramatic treat.

Personal.

Among the passengers at this port, yesterday, by the *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton, were the family of Commodore Vanderbilt, Rev. R. S. Cook, formerly Secretary of the Tract Society, and Rev. Frederick Monod. Mr. Monod will remain in the United States several months.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—HEAVY PENALTY.—Mr. STEPHEN BURR, of Brewster's Station, Putnam County, was fined $100 on Monday, for selling liquor without a license. His counsel demurred to this judgment, and the case has been carried to the Supreme Court.

[illegible] AND STABBING.—ANDREW P. WILSON, a sailor, was found about 1½ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning on the sidewalk in Cherry-street, near Catharine, he having been badly beaten and stabbed by a gang of unknown rowdies who attacked him. He was conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, by Officer TOWNSEND, where Dr. [illegible] soon appeared and dressed his wounds. The injured man was conveyed to his lodgings in the sailors' boarding-house, No. 65 Oliver-street. His assailants escaped.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Late Intelligence by the Vanderbilt.

Views of the Naval Officers—Sanguine [illegible]—Imperfect Brakes—No Decided Action Yet—Letter from Cyrus W. Field.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, at this port yesterday, from Southampton, puts us in possession of further interesting particulars concerning the Atlantic Telegraph. The Directors of the Company had not arrived at a decision, up to the 22d ult., as to the propriety of renewing the attempt to lay the cable this season. A consultation had been held between the Directors and the officers of the ships engaged in the expedition, when sanguine hopes were expressed of the ultimate success of the undertaking, and the months of October and November were named as an available season for [illegible]. Of this conference, the London *Times* gives the following account:

[illegible]

With regard to the machinery, they are of opinion also unanimously, that the form of [illegible] adopted, and the mode of [illegible] the brakes, are capable of very considerable improvement [illegible]

[illegible]

A correspondent of the London *Times* suggests the employment of the steamship *Great Eastern* for laying the Cable:

[illegible]

LETTER FROM MR. CYRUS W. FIELD.

The New-York [illegible] of yesterday publishes a private letter from Mr. Field:

U. S. Steamer Niagara, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

[illegible]

Do not think that I feel discouraged, or am in low spirits, for I am not; and I think I can see how this accident will be of great advantage to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

All the officers and men on board of the Telegraph Fleet seem to take the greatest interest in our enterprise, and are very desirous to go out in the ships the next time.

Since my arrival I have received the greatest kindness and attention from all whom I have met, from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland down to the cabin boys and sailors. The [illegible] Knight of Kerry I received with a [illegible] fruit, just as we were getting ready to leave Valentia Harbor.

Yours, CYRUS W. FIELD.

PRESERVING A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—Hon. JOHN JAY has recently purchased the house situated in the town of Lewisboro', Westchester County, in which Major ANDRE, the spy, was confined subsequent to his interception at Tarrytown by PAULDING, WILLIAMS, and VAN WART. The building is a one-story plain structure, with a basement or high cellar underneath, and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. JAY has stepped in in good time to secure and perpetuate this object of revolutionary interest, which, in common with too many others of a similar character all over the country, have thus far been suffered to go unreclaimed.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—MARY [illegible], a woman residing in [illegible]-street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard from a ferry boat foot of [illegible]-street, East River. She was speedily rescued and taken before Justice [illegible], who detained her for the present. No cause for her conduct was assigned. JOHN [illegible], of [illegible] Washington-street, while in a state of great mental excitement, jumped from an upper story window to the sidewalk, and fortunately was but slightly injured. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Practical Discussions—Board of Managers Appointed.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association of Presidents, Superintendents and others connected with railroads, now holding their first meeting, at the room of the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, assembled yesterday for the second day of their session, at 10½ o'clock. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Business Committee reported the order of business for the day.

The Committee appointed to submit a Constitution for the Association, then presented their report, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Whereas it is desirable and expedient to form an Association for the improvement of railway machinery, by means of practical experiment, competitive trial, and by comparison of verified reports of the different railways in the United States, we hereby form this association, to be called the "American Association for the Improvement of Railway Machinery."

ART. 2. The Association shall have for its objects the conducting of actual practical experiments with, and trials of, railroad machinery, and all railroad improvements actually carried into practical operation, the collection of all information relating to such improvements and machinery, and the publication of such results and information for the general use of the members.

ART. 3. The members of this Association shall comprise any railroad companies of the United States [illegible] corporate capacities, and such individuals as may be interested in the objects of the Association.

The terms of membership of individuals to be an initiation fee of one dollar, and the annual subscription of one dollar to the Treasury of the Association. Railroad companies or corporations to make such voluntary subscriptions as they may choose, in aid of the purposes of the Association; and shall be entitled each to one vote in the meetings of the Association.

ART. 4. The affairs of the Association are to be conducted by a Board of eleven Managers, to be chosen in annual meeting by ballot; but for the first year of the existence of the Association, the elections of President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, as already made, are confirmed, and the first election of a [illegible] shall be for seven members in addition to the present President and Vice-Presidents. The Managers shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen, and they shall have power to fill vacancies, and increase the number in their body. They shall at all elections, subsequent to the first, elect their President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

ART. 5. Five members of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 6. The annual meeting of the Association, for the election of officers, shall be on the second Wednesday in September.

ART. 7. The Board of Managers shall meet statedly on the first Tuesday in every month for the transaction of such business as may come before them, and at the stated meeting in September, shall make a report to the Association of their proceedings for the past year. The meeting of the Board of Managers shall always be open to every member of the Association to take part in the proceedings, but they shall not vote upon any question.

ART. 8. The funds of the Association shall be at all times subject to the control of and disposal of the Board of Managers; but they shall have no authority to enter into any contract whatever in behalf of the Association, nor are the members to be at any time accountable for any contracts made by the Directors beyond the funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

ART. 9. The Board of Managers shall have power to make such By-Laws as may be deemed necessary and not inconsistent with the Constitution, to employ a Secretary and to allow him such compensation as they may think proper.

ART. 10. Any alteration or amendment in these Articles shall be proposed at a stated or special meeting of the Association, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present.

On the reading of the fourth article a little discussion arose. Mr. ROSS WINANS moved that it be amended so as to admit of an increase of numbers. Carried. The number was afterwards fixed at 21.

The reading of papers was next in order. The first paper read was one prepared by Mr. HOLLEY, the Secretary, on the combustion of coal in the Dimpfel boiler. It elicited considerable discussion. A motion was made and carried, to have the paper filed and placed in the archives of the Association. It was an exceedingly well written article, and was well deserving of the honors paid to it.

Mr. ZERAH COLBURN next read a paper on machine tools.

It is generally agreed, he said, that heavy tools, having strong and well finished parts, are the cheapest for railroad use. Upon this conviction, all the tools now referred to are built without regard to saving stock, it being only studied to make the best distribution of the material used—to put most where most is wanted, and to have the highest part always equal to the utmost strain ever likely to be brought upon it. Solidity and strength are so apt to be mistaken for clumsiness, that in saying the tools under notice are the heaviest as a class, built in the United States for a given class of work, it must be added that they are intended to be among the very best in proportion. Whether this end is accomplished, their use alone must prove.

In this connection, he invited attention to the establishment of SELLERS & Co., of Philadelphia, where these tools are manufactured. All the castings were made from carefully tested American iron, giving from 18,000 to 23,000 pounds cohesive strength per square inch. The castings are all made in iron flasks, the flasks being made in several pieces, so that the mould may be stripped, as the founders say, and the sand packed equally in all places. Thus the mould has a uniform density, and the casting has no swells. While practical men must naturally differ in opinion as to the details of construction, it is believed that all are agreed as to the good policy in the selection of accurate, well-made machine tools, and of such weight as shall insure permanency and absolute steadiness under the heaviest work.

Another paper, by Mr. COLBURN, on BALDWIN'S engines, was read, in which low speed on railroads was strongly urged.

The comparative effects of high and low speeds, Mr. COLBURN said, are forming the subject of much inquiry among railroad men. There is, perhaps, no case to be found which can better illustrate the effect of slow speed in counteracting the effects of steep grades, short curves and heavy engines, than the mountain track of the Virginia Central Railroad. The President of that road writes as follows:

On this track the grades are as high as 300 feet to the mile, the maximum curvature 300 feet radius, and the weight of the engines from 26 to 27 tons, used without tenders. Here are present three causes operating to produce destruction to the rails. Steep grades, sharp curves and heavy machines, and, nevertheless, the anticipated injury is counteracted by the slow speed, say six miles to the hour. Recently about one-half a mile of this track has been taken up, which had been in use with a pretty heavy business nearly three years, during which time only six rails had been taken out, under a system of repairing with grade-cars, and all the rails taken up were in good order to relay.

On other parts of the road, with grades of 50 feet maximum, light curvature and machines not exceeding 22 tons, the wear and tear, under a speed of 30 miles is 1,000 per cent. greater. This result confirms the opinion of nearly every Civil Engineer, and of most practical men. For it is being very generally conceded that the injury of track, by passing trains, is as the square of the speed; that a speed of 30 miles an hour does nine times the damage to the road that is done by a speed of ten miles an hour.

So, too, a given tonnage may be carried over a road in heavier and fewer trains, with the same engines working at slow speed, than at high speed. On the Reading and other coal roads, trains of an average weight of 700 tons are carried regularly at speeds of ten miles an hour; whereas, at twenty miles an hour, the load hauled would be far less as well as the injury to track much greater.

On the Lehigh Valley Road, 46 miles long, a single engine hauled down, in the month of July, 14,000 tons of coal, exclusive of the cars, and carried back an average of 94½ empty cars daily. These results can only be attained at slow speeds.

In illustration of the comparatively little injury caused to the track by slow speeds, the cases of wooden tracks may be mentioned. At the works of the Holyhead Breakwater, in England, cars carrying ten tons of stone on a rigid platform unsupported by springs, have been run for some years on wooden rails by horse-power, at slow speed, with comparatively little injury to the wood. The same thing was proved with cars [illegible] heavily loaded, at the works at the harbor of Erie, Penn. The rails were maple joist, and stood the service with remarkably little wear. The comparatively small repairs of city horse roads over which many hundred thousand tons pass annually, is also an argument as to the economy of slow speed.

For freight, therefore, such as can be accommodated with moderate speeds, it is submitted that the adaptation of a system of motive power availing of all or nearly all the adhesion of an engine working at from eight to twelve miles per hour, is more economical, not only in the actual power required to move the train, but in its effects on the track and in its own wear.

After the reading of this paper the Association adjourned for one hour, and met again at 3¼ o'clock, when Mr. HEADLEY moved, and Mr. BOARDMAN seconded, to increase the number of the Board of Managers to 21. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. HEADLEY, COLBURN and WINANS, was appointed by the Chair to make the nomination. Mr. COLBURN said he would not serve. The Chairman put it to the vote of the meeting, whether he should serve. The meeting voted Aye. Mr. COLBURN then said he would leave the Association. Mr. HEADLEY moved to reconsider the vote. The Chairman put it again to the vote of the meeting whether Mr. COLBURN should serve. The meeting voted No. So Mr. COLBURN did not serve, and did not quit the Association. Mr. RAUB was chosen in his stead. The Committee thus appointed nominated the following officers, who, after some debate, were appointed by the Committee as the Board of Managers for the ensuing year:

J. Edgar Thompson, President of Pennsylvania Central R. R.
S. M. Felton, President of Phil. and Balt. R. R.
B. H. Latrobe, President of Connellsville R. R.
A. F. Smith, Superintendent Hudson River R. R.
S. J. Hayes, Superintendent Illinois Central.
Charles Moran, President N. Y. and Erie.
J. D. Steel, Engineer Reading R. R.
J. B. Jervis, Civil Engineer.
James Campbell, President Harlem R. R.
William E. Morris, Superintendent Long Island R. R.
Henry Gray, Superintendent Western R. R.
Zerah Colburn, Editor *American Engineer*.
H. V. Poor, Editor *Railroad Journal*.
John R. Winslow, Superintendent Boston and Lowell R. R.
M. M. Pounds, Locomotive Superintendent New-York and Harlem.
Joseph H. Moor, Superintendent of Pittsburg, Wayne and Chicago R. R.
John O. Stearns, Superintendent of Central R. R., New-Jersey.

Mr. MARSHALL, from Manassas Gap, Virginia, then read a very interesting paper on brakes on railroads, in which he described a newly invented machine, which would place the power of applying the brakes into the Engineer's hand, and materially increase the safety of human life. Referred to the Board of Managers.

The Secretary offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers take immediate action in relation to the arrangement of a national trial of locomotives and railroad machinery, to occur on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad (already offered for the purpose,) on Nov. 1, 1857. Adopted.

The Association then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

Arguments for a Re-union with the Old School.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857.

This morning the Convention began at an early hour to transact important business. The preamble and resolutions presented *last evening* by the Business Committee, of which Dr. BOYD is Chairman, were taken up as the first order of the day, and discussed *seriatim*. The Convention, in the early part of the discussion, went into Committee of the Whole. But as new members arrived from a distance, during the sitting of the House in Committee, a motion was made that the Committee rise and resolve itself again into Convention, in order to receive the delegates; and the House refused to return itself again into a Committee, and the subsequent discussion was had in Convention and not in Committee.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

The first resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries in Convention with the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to withdraw from said body.

Rev. G. W. LEYBURN, of Tennessee, moved to strike out "New School."

Dr. BOYD had no objection.

Dr. LEACH hoped it would be stricken out.

Dr. CONVERSE, of Philadelphia, suggested the words "*frequently designated* as New School."

Dr. BOYD had no objection to that change.

Dr. LEACH said that it did not become the Convention to appropriate to themselves the term "New School." The term did not belong to them. It was first given as an epithet of *reproach*. He remembered the first time it was used in the *General Assembly*. It was used by a venerable father, in a tone of great bitterness, and slanderously.

Dr. ROSS said that the name "New School," whatever may have been its origin, had become an honored name. We are, said he, the "New School," and we *have made it a noble name; and it has made us famous*, just as hard cider and the log cabin made Gen. HARRISON famous.

The phrase "New School" was then stricken out. This motion, however, was immediately *reconsidered*, and the discussion went on again.

Dr. ROSS said that if the motion had been suffered to stand as it was passed, it would have implied that the Convention were all virtually going over to the Old School.

Dr. MCLAIN, of Mississippi, moved as an amendment the phrase, "*The Constitutional Presbyterian Church*."

The amendment, however, was not entertained.

Dr. ROSS, who was tenacious of this point, spoke again. He said that "*New School*" had become a time-honored name. Let it stand. He claimed it; *he demanded it. Strike out* that name, and they would all go over to the Old School. That was a noble and glorious body, but he was not yet prepared to join it.

Dr. LEACH, of Tennessee, objected again to the phrase as a by-word and as a term of reproach, which had no legitimate place in the resolution.

Rev. Mr. MARSHALL, of West Tennessee, thought that a great deal of time was being spent over a very unimportant matter. He proposed to save time, to compromise the matter by saying "so-called New School."

Dr. LEACH replied, "No, Sir!"

Dr. MCDEARMON sustained the motion to strike out. He was opposed altogether to the use of the word. He had no objection, however, to the "Constitutional Presbyterian Church."

Rev. Mr. LEYBURN renewed Mr. MARSHALL'S suggestion, that as the house was consuming precious time, a compromise might remove the difficulty.

Mr. SHILLINGFORD, a lay member from Philadelphia, took an opportunity to give his views on the subject, as a Philadelphian. He had not come to the Convention as a Northern man, as a Southern man, as an Eastern man, nor as a Western man. He had come as one of those floating members of the Church of Christ, who were set adrift last May in Cleveland. In the section of the Church from which he came, he predicted that there was to be a great conflict; and he had come to represent a strong and deep and mighty feeling that is developing itself in Philadelphia on the Southern side of this controversy. He had come to represent men of influence, men of talent, men of wealth. He asked the Convention to act upon every subject, upon every resolution, upon every word of the Report of the Committee with great care and deliberation, so as to clothe him, when he returned, with as much power and influence by the action of the Convention as was possible in the nature of the case; so that, when he went back to Philadelphia to meet the enemy, he might feel the strength of this Convention at his back*—aiding and supporting him; so that he might be able* to meet the question fairly, face to face, with the *enemies of the truth. He hoped that no action would be* taken which would leave a loop-hole for Presbyteries or Churches, or members, to dodge through. He hoped that no technicality might be offered to the enemy, to be taken advantage of by them. For these reasons he was opposed to keeping in the term "New-School." He said that when these resolutions should go forth, addressed to the *New-School*, they might be dodged by all the Presbyteries and Churches in the entire North, as themselves not *being* "New-School," and refusing to be called by the name. The Church and the General Assembly had always been known as the "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." He asked the Convention to use that title, instead of "New-School." He was a New-School man, and he gloried in being known as a New-School man. Yet he did not wish to act in an official capacity as a New-School man.

Rev. A. C. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, offered the suggestion that the words might be something like these: "That we recommend to the Presbyteries that sympathize with the objects of this Convention to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations."

Mr. T. R. TUCKER, of Virginia, said that if these Presbyteries were recommended to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations, it might be construed into a recommendation to withdraw from the present Convention.

The discussion on the resolution was then closed, and the question, on being put to vote, was decided in favor of *retaining* "New-School."

The second resolution was then read:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, nothing can be made the basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church which is not specifically referred to in the constitution as crime or heresy.

Rev. Mr. MCLEAN, of Mobile, did not understand the scope of the word "specifically." He asked the Chairman of the Committee to explain. He hoped that the words "or impliedly" might be added.

Dr. BOYD, Chairman of the Committee, and the author of the resolutions, said that "impliedly" is a dangerous word. He would explain his views of the subject the member from Mobile had suggested. It was a subject which he had had occasion to go over before, in another place. When he was a member of the General Assembly's Committee on the Constitutional Powers of the General Assembly in Relation to Slaveholding," he took the position that nothing was to be regarded as "crime" or "heresy," according to the Book of Discipline, which was not, as such, specifically referred to in the Confession of Faith. Rev. ALBERT BARNES, who was on that Constitutional Committee, made a similar suggestion to the one just then made. It was, to use the phrase, "or by clear implication." But if this principle were thrown aside, that certain things not mentioned in the book may be *implied to be* "crimes" or "heresies," then the Anti-Slavery men in the last General Assembly would have had some apology for their opposition; for they took the ground that the term "oppression" *impliedly* referred to *Slaveholding*, and slaveholding might, therefore, have been legitimately made a matter of discipline by the Church. He saw at once that if this principle of strict construction were thrown aside, every man's opinion might be summoned to the bar on a charge of "heresy." It would not do, therefore, to use the word "impliedly."

Rev. Mr. ROGAN, of Tennessee, could not assent to that view. He wanted more light before he could see the thing in that shape. The Convention were not acting for themselves alone, but for the future. He thought that very many things might be deserving of discipline, which were not specifically mentioned in the book.

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, also, could not take Dr. BOYD's view. He believed that the Church *could* try a man on "clear implication."

Mr. CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, of Richmond, thought it would be as incongruous to join "implication" with "specification," as to join light with darkness.

Dr. CONVERSE, of Philadelphia, thought that all these difficulties had resulted in the agitations which had rent the Church on the subject of Slavery. He pointed to them as the dangerous consequences of such agitation. He was opposed to inserting "impliedly."

Rev. A. C. DICKERSON, of Kentucky, thought the question was one of vital importance. He said it would be throwing away every safeguard to put in the word "impliedly."

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER repeated his difficulties with the new view. He wanted to know if, for instance, under the head of "oppression," everything that could be tried as oppression was mentioned in the books, and whether if a thing clearly oppressive, though not mentioned as such, could be *tried* as such.

Mr. MCLAIN said that that was precisely the difficulty in his own mind. The Book of Discipline necessarily deals in generals, and contains but few specifications.

Dr. NEWTON, of Mississippi, replied by saying that sheep stealing is not specifically referred to in the book, yet a man could undoubtedly be tried for stealing sheep under the head of "theft." He was in favor of "specifically," without amendment.

Mr. ROSS said that a man could be tried for cockfighting, under the head of "cruelty."

Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of Lynchburg, said that the fathers of the Church in 1818 had passed a testimony against Slavery which they had no right to have. They declared that the system was a sinful one, and that it ought to be got rid of as soon as possible. They said it was the solemn duty of all Christian men to free themselves from it, and to seek its abolition throughout Christendom and throughout the world. He denied the right of that Assembly of 1818 to take the action which they did. They took it without authority from the book. They took it on the authority only of "implication," which should be no authority in the Presbyterian Church. The General Assembly has never had any right to make itself a great public-opinion society. The things which it has a right to testify against are those only which are "specifically referred to."

Rev. Mr. ROGAN said that his doubts had not yet been removed. He moved the striking out of the entire resolution. The motion, however, was lost.

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER then moved to substitute for the phrase "specifically referred to," the single word "designated." This motion, also, was lost.

The resolution, as originally drawn, was then put to vote and carried.

The third resolution was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has no power to pronounce sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory or on individuals, for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution.

A motion was made to adopt it, which was immediately carried without discussion or dissent.

The fourth resolution, which then came up in order, was the following:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the *agitation of Slavery in the highest judicatory of* the Church to appoint delegates in the proportion prescribed by our form of government for the appointment of Commissioners to the Assembly, to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the third Thursday in May, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

This resolution was expected to excite great debate, as it brought up the question of choosing between joining the Old School General Assembly, or organizing a New School Assembly South.

Hon. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, Attorney-General of Virginia, opposed the resolution in a lengthened argument. He took the ground that a union of the Southern New School Churches should be effected with the Old School Assembly. His speech was in substance as follows:

ARGUMENT FOR A REUNION WITH THE OLD SCHOOL.

Mr. TUCKER said: If that motion is to be put as a test question, I do not know that I could have a more *appropriate occasion to submit the views which I entertain* on this great subject. I appear in a Church body for the first time in my life as a participant in its debates. There are brethren here whose age show to me that they have belonged to that branch of the Church known as "Old School." I never have. My first connection with any Church was with the "New School." Mr. T., after briefly alluding to the circumstances which had led to the assembling of the Convention, said that he was reminded more and more of the almost sepulchral tones of the great South Carolina statesman, who remarked, in a conversation with Mr. T., a few weeks before his death: "The cords which bind the Union together are snapping asunder by the severance of these ecclesiastical unions." Mr. T. bespoke a careful reading of the resolutions, which were now printed. They propose that Commissioners shall meet at Knoxville. For what? For the purpose, distinctly avowed and advocated, of organizing a new and permanent body. Gentlemen say it is not to be sectional—not for the South exclusively—but will it not be controlled by Southern influence? He had no jealousy about the word South. If Northern men will consent to stand upon a Southern platform, let them come; he would not budge an inch.

I know what I say, when I state that there are hearts in this body that would rejoice if there could be an honorable reunion with the Old School brethren. [A voice—"Amen."] "Amen" I hear, and "Amen" I say, from the bottom of my heart.

It could not have been the design of the Committee to insist upon the "United Synod"—a body which might be as ephemeral as this Convention. What then? Is it the purpose of the Committee to widen the gulf which separates us from our Old School brethren? If that be the purpose, I am opposed to the proposition from beginning to end. Is it right to maintain a permanent disagreement with the Old School brethren, or, on the other hand, is it right to bring about an honorable union with them? I hold that the ultimate end of Christianity is the unity of the Church. The spirit of the Church is *union*—the spirit of the Devil is *schism*. The unity of the Church is the agent for the conversion of the world, and I would sever my arm from my body before I would strike a blow at the integrity of the Church. The more you divide the less concentrated becomes the energy of the Church, and its power to redeem a sin-stricken world is necessarily weakened.

Mr. T. argued that there was no incongruity in his *proposition*. He did not propose to "bring the ox and the horse together," as the expression reads. The last resolution of the series embraced a declaration of faith, and is there, he asked, any "Old-School" man who will disagree with you in that? Is it not common *ground? Then, if the unity of the Church be desirable*, why cannot we come together? "What God has united, let no man put asunder!" The leading objection to the union is that the two bodies could not agree upon certain antiquated resolutions passed *in 1837. Had he been in the Assembly, at that time*, he would have denounced those resolutions as unconstitutional; but is the question never to cease, the sore never to heal? Is there to be no end of the strife?

I understand, said Mr. T., the action of the New-School brethren at that time. They don't secede. I believe the "shoe pinched" them, and they did as the Virginians did in the beginning of the Revolution. When the Boston Port bill was passed, Virginia said: "We are all friends here together, and we will join Massachusetts." She did join hands, and entered into the bold struggle, but what has she got? She has had abuse heaped upon her, just as our brethren find themselves abused by those with whom they officiated.

Mr. T. contended that the action now proposed by the Committee was analogous to the action of the Assembly of '37. It was revolutionary. The Presbyteries under the care of the Cleveland Assembly are recommended to withdraw; the clergy are to rebel against their masters. It would render the Convention not only guilty of treason, but of the subornation of treason, if there can be any such a term. Mr. T. said that if the basis of the union with the O. S. brethren required the sacrifice of a single principle, he would raise the flag of disunion higher than the house; but it was not so. Each church had adopted the same books, each professed the same faith, and had the same form of government. Was it not the duty, then, of this Convention to say, "we end our differences and come together on a common platform?"

There is another reason why the two churches should coalesce. If there is to be a new organization, baptized with a new name, it will be a widening of the chasm. I would bridge the gulf. My sympathies are with the N. S., but I love them both. It is objected, that the scheme of reunion is not practicable. I ask the converse—is it practicable to organize a separate Church, or rather, is it practicable to make it, when organized, an efficient aggressive body? Can it do anything to advance the cause of the Redeemer? No church can get along efficiently against the enemy unless it has money. I don't mean to discourage the brethren, but if you expect to build up a new church, you must get money. You must have money to sustain your theological seminaries, or you must send your young men to the North, where abolition sentiments will be instilled, or if not there, you must send them to the O. S. School, [illegible] you repudiate. I want the brethren to consider whether the difficulties which [illegible] to me will be increased or diminished by a separate organization. There are many in the South who might be induced to come in, but who will not come in when the thing will be an experiment [illegible]. It is not a tempting thing to have a feeble organization, requiring money. If there was any essential necessity for us to organize a small body, we might appeal with confidence to the people of the South for their aid and encouragement, but men will say, "what's the use—the O. S. have the same doctrine, and if we unite with them, we shall have the benefit of an organization which will not tax us as yours will."

Dr. BOYD insisted, this morning, that the proposed organization would not be a sectional organization, but I assume the contrary. I mean by a sectional organization, one which is controlled by sectional power. This Convention is a sectional organization. Is there a single Presbytery or Church North of Mason and Dixon's line represented except one, a Church in Delaware, nominally a Slave State. Dr. CONVERSE, of Philadelphia, and Mr. SHILLINGFORD, of New-Jersey, are here, but they have come, as the saying is, "on their own hook." It is an organization that receives neither affection nor support from the North.

The Christian Church in its early beginning was a small body, yet it was a united body. There were contentions in the Church, it is true, and Paul refers to them in the first chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians, but does he not rebuke them, and say, "How is this?" He does not say, "It is a great blessing." The example of the old Christian Church is not an example of schism.

If I am asked "is the union practicable between the two Churches?" I answer "unquestionably." If you ask me to "cipher it out," I will tell you I can't do it. Before the union can be effected there must be a grounding of the arms of human passion, here, and in the Old School Church. Human passions don't have a prevailing power outside of the Church. There are reverend gentlemen here who can explain: "*Peccavi, peccavi.*"

Are church members to be as punctilious as men of the world, and disregard that sublimity of elevation that prefers one to another? Are gentlemen to stand upon points of honor, here, and say that to advance the cause of Christ "we will not bow our head." It is the intolerance of differences upon minor matters. You must get rid of that feeling. Let all evil speaking and all evil *surmising* be done away with among you. Have you never observed that when a man has a falling out with his friend, he is always ready to speak of the other's faults, though they may have existed before the friendship terminated. His heart is seeking a justification for the rupture. And so it is with this church. There were differences of opinion in 1837 on a few minor questions, and these you have been magnifying ever since in order to justify your separation.

Let there be no Pharasees among us; let all be Publicans. Let none stand up boldly, with arms folded, and say "I am holier than thou," but let all show a disposition to go half way in the work of reconciliation. The O. S. brother may say "we are such a large body we can't move very rapidly," and you, who have been exscinded twice, may be buttoned up to the throat in dignity, but for all this, the differences can be made up. Where there is a will, there is a way. You of the O. S. can afford to be magnanimous, and you of the N. S. can afford to be just. You must give and take. Don't require that the exscinding resolutions shall be repealed. There is no necessity for this.

The examination of licenses, which is considered a formidable point of difference, does not present an *insuperable obstacle to reunion*. Let the Presbyteries of each Church agree to come together, on terms of equality, and when the doors are closed, let all differences cease. It may be urged that the agitation of this Slavery question may, in a few years, produce a split among the O. S. brethren, and if we unite with them now, we must go through with the same process of excision. I have no doubt there is an abolition sentiment in their Church, but the relative strength of the Southern portion is much greater than that which existed under the N. S. organization. In the O. S. the proportion was two to three; in the N. S., one to six.

Mr. T. argued, from these facts, that the Convention should recommend a union with the O. S. organization, in order that its conservatism might be strengthened. Their Southern men would be reinforced, the N. S. conservative men at the North would unite with them, while the O. S. Abolitionists, being unable to control the action of the body, would go over to the Cleveland exscinders. Mr. T. did not pretend to be a very decided friend of the Federal Union. He was the friend of the Union as long as the just rights of the South were maintained, and as long as there is hope of securing the recognition of those rights, he was opposed to taking any step which might increase the chances of disunion. Mr. T. concluded *his address, (which was attentively listened to* by the Convention,) by saying that he would now leave the question in God's keeping. He would not commit it to the waves nor the winds, but the Almighty, who ordered things for the best.

DR. ROSS'S REPLY.

Dr. ROSS replied to Mr. TUCKER'S argument for a reunion with the Old School body.

He began by speaking of the communities which bind the Old and New Schools, but said he was not ready to unite with them yet for their own sake. He did not object to the Old School coming to them; indeed, he would require a very light repentance on *their part. Before he could join the Old School, they* must allow him to interpret the confession of faith himself. In regard to our connection with Adam, he was an Old School man. He would also defend the general atonement. He then went on to offer some remarks opposing some of the rules and belief of the Old School. He particularly alluded to the practice *of examination of ministers of sister Presbyteries and* its injustice. Another reason for not joining into them was that the Old School were not prepared yet to take our Slavery platform. They must adopt our position on Slavery, because it is the only position which will or can give peace to the South, to the Union and to the world, for the whole world needs peace on this, the Slavery question. He cited three theories on Slavery: the sin theory, the toleration theory and the ordained theory. The first was the theory of the Abolitionists, who were more honest than the conservative men, for they came out and pronounced slaveholding wrong. The toleration theory, vis: that the relation of master and slave was not sin in itself, but was natural evil—never approved of by God, but tolerated by God. This is the theory of the Conservatives and our Old School brethren, but not the theory of the Bible. He defied any man to prove from the Bible that God regarded Slavery with only toleration. It was false, utterly false. The last, the ordained theory, was what the Bible asserted and was what he affirmed. He believed that God ordained Slavery for the benefit of the master and man.

He went on to define the position of the slaveholder and his rights, and expressed the opinion that where conscience was opposed to conscience, as was the case between the North and the South, there was no resort but the sword. The South will no longer bear that sin theory, and will but a few days longer submit to the toleration theory. The North will have to find out that the South is the great balance-wheel of the Union. Why? Because at the South you can't have Agrarianism, you can't have Fourierism, you can't have Free-loveism; for the slaveholders at the South know too well the responsibility resting on them to meddle with the dangerous isms of the North. The platform of the New School is peculiarly Southern, and we will not have peace until all sects adopt the same position. Let us have the strong organization which will result from our position, and in less than ten years we will have our brethren coming into us, making the grandest national religious union ever known, and when the sun rises to go his daily round, his soft and mellow light, he will gild the tops of hills, rising to which from the vales below would ascend the songs of millions, glad at so glorious a sight.

RUN OVER—DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—On Tuesday night, ROBERT ARMSTRONG—a man employed to water stage horses at the South Ferry—attempted to get from the top of a stage, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, while much intoxicated, and fell to the pavement. Before he could get out of the way, an omnibus of the Fifth-avenue line came along and *run over him*. Armstrong sustained a fracture of the left shoulder blade; one of his ribs, collar-bone and thumb were broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. DUBOIS, house surgeon.

MICHAEL ENNIS, a laborer, was killed this morning while removing a barrel of slush from a steamer lying at the Collins' dock, foot of Canal-street, to the pier. The hoops slipped from the barrel, which burst and fell upon him, inflicting fatal injuries, besides knocking him overboard. He died shortly after being rescued. His remains were taken to his late residence, No. 32 Vandewater-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS REQUIRING GIFTS AND PRESents should visit the extensive Bazaar of H. S. ROGERS No. 400 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases Work-boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

WIGS. HAIR DYE. WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable dye known. No blisters, no fits, no burning of the hair—the result of using the many base inventions. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule.
BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpass all. Twenty years' practical experience test the fact. This establishment is the only place where these things are properly understood and made. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, opposite the Fountain, No. 233 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:
The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,
THOMAS TWITTY.
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug., 1857.
S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

STAND FROM UNDER!—THE WHOLE OF OUR immense stock (by far the largest in America) of China, glass, gas fixtures, and silver-plated ware, is marked down to prices corresponding with the depressed state of the money market. See our list in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the [illegible] of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

THE LATE FIRE AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT STILL PREVAILING.—The great sale of Dry Goods partially damaged by fire and water in the store of GEORGE KEYES, located as above, continues to attract thousands daily, all eager to get some of the many desirable and useful articles now being sold at an immense sacrifice. There is no abatement in the strife who shall first be admitted, to secure the best bargains. The entire stock (over $50,000 worth) will be disposed of in a few days.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

POLICIES AS COLLATERAL SECURITY.—British Commercial Life Insurance Company has been in successful operation 37 years. Capital and accumulated fund $5,500,000. Application may be made personally or by mail.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

GENIN'S $4 FALL STYLE SILK HATS JUST ISSUED.—This is one of the most artistic, [illegible] proportioned and elegant dress hats as yet introduced by Genin. Unobtrusive beauty is its peculiar attraction. It is a hat apropos to the man of fashion and refinement.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

PANIC PRICES.—THE WHOLE OF OUR IMmense stock (by far the largest in America) of China, glass, gas fixtures and silver plated ware, is marked down to prices corresponding with the present depressed state of the money market. See our list in the dry goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC, all the new *Fall styles of French* bonnets, feathers, ribbons, laces, dress caps and coiffures, selected by E. T. WILDE, No. 251 Broadway, or manufactured to his order, during his recent business visit to Paris, have been opened for immediate inspection. The attention of milliners is solicited to the moderate prices.

MOHN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT.—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water, or dampness. By Mohn's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York.
A. R. MOHN, Patentee.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALIC TABLET STROP the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

BIRTH.

LINSKEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, Mrs. LINSKEY, wife of Matt Linskey, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

MING—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. GEORGE H. MING (son of Col. Alex. Ming) to Miss EMILY JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Charles S. Baldwin, and niece of Hon. Fernando Wood, all of this City.

KING—RUSSELL.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, by Rev. John Brash, Mr. JAMES H. KING to JANE ELLEN, daughter of Samuel Russell, Esq., all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

DOW—DOW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., by Rev. Dr. McElroy, WILLIAM DOW, Scotland, to MARGARET A., second daughter of the late John Dow, of this City.

STARR—HOFFMIRE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the Central Church, in Broome-st., by Rev. Mr. Seeley, WM. S. STARR to LIZZIE, only daughter of the late Chas. V. Hoffmire, all of this City.

PRINCE—DRIGGS.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, by Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, Mr. M. C. DE BRUYN PRINCE, formerly of Holland, to Miss FANNIE J. DRIGGS, of the abovenamed place.

BIRECK—BAYO.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Aug. 30, by Rev. J. Coleman, D. D., ADOLF BIRECK to MARIA DE LOS DOLORES BAYO, both of Jersey City.

JACKSON—BENDEL.—At Limestone, Peoria Co., Ill., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at Christ Church, by Rev. John Benson, HENRY JACKSON, Jr., of New-York City, to SARAH E., youngest daughter of Moses Bendel, of the former place, late of New-York.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, ELIAS THOMAS, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, 4th inst., without further invitation, from the residence of his son-in-law, R. S. Cargill, No. 64 West 38th st.

TREMPER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, HARMAN TREMPER, in the 55th year of his age.

Place and time of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

AVERY.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 31, at Clinton-av., EMMA, youngest child of Samuel P. and Mary A. Avery, aged 4 years and 3 days.

WOODFORD.—At Irvington, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, LEOLINE ELIZABETH, daughter of O. P. Woodford, aged 20 years.

FRANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 2, MARGARET ANNE, youngest child of James and Anne France.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington-av., corner of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, WILLIAM H. WHITLOCK, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 1 Hanover place, corner of Livingston st., on Friday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Middletown Point, N. J., for interment.

SHAPTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, at his residence, Carroll-place, Brooklyn, JAMES S. SHAPTER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 4 P. M., from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn.

DITMARS.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, Mrs. DITMARS, wife of James D. Ditmars, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I.

☞ The funeral of GEORGE JACKSON, son of Lawrence and *Lucy C. Taylor, who was drowned* at Lake Hopatcong, on the 15th ult., will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 142 West 15th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members and honorary members of Amity Hose Co., No. 38, are respectfully invited to attend.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Sept. 2, 1857.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., is hereby dissolved; Mr. CHESTER LAMB withdrawing.
Signed, JOHN P. TREADWELL,
VIRGIL WHITCOMB,
CHESTER LAMB.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will succeed the late firm of TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO., under the same name.
Signed, JOHN P. TREADWELL,
VIRGIL WHITCOMB,
FRED'K W. COLEMAN.

CAPT. COLEMAN AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.
The undersigned respectfully refers his friends throughout this Country, and elsewhere, to the above announcement, and solicits for the new firm the patronage and friendship so long extended to him as one of the Proprietors of the Astor House. Intending to be personally engaged in the administration of the affairs of the Hotel, he takes this opportunity to assure all who may make it their City Home, that they shall have his best services, in addition to the well-known and highly appreciated efforts of the members of the firm, with whom his son has associated himself.
Very respectfully, ROBERT B. COLEMAN.

THE FORTUNE TELLERS OF NEW-YORK.—Variety; Condition; Modes of Life and Practice; How to Proceed; Effects on the Superstitious, &c., in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Our Modern Colleges. Rufus W. Griswold. THE CITY—What has been said, done and thought of during the week. All for 4 cents, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. [illegible]

WISCONSIN, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.—[illegible] Engraved Views of [illegible] Rocks of Lake [illegible] this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. [illegible]

NURSERYMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS.—For the most complete list of NURSERYMEN in the United States, the Territories, Canada and the British [illegible]. Also, in the Patent-Office Department, [illegible] PROGRESS OF INVENTIONS, [illegible] for 4 cents.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY
AND
STEAM NAVIGATION
GUIDE.
TIME TABLES AND ADVERTISEMENTS,
PUBLISHED OFFICIALLY
UNDER THE SUPERVISION
OF THE
RAILWAY COMPANIES.
312 pages. Price 25 cents.
CONTENTS OF SEPTEMBER NUMBER.
I.—A LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP, [illegible] the Railways in actual operation throughout the United States and the Canadas.
II.—NEARLY SEVENTY MAPS, representing the principal Local Railways throughout the United States and Canada.
III.—TEN MAPS, representing the [illegible] routes from the East to the West [illegible] delineated, with all its connections, &c., &c. A book absolutely indispensable to all travelers, [illegible] who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the Railways of the country.
IV.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York and Erie and Railway Connections from New-York and Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, &c.
V.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the New-York Central Railway and Connections from New-York, Boston and Albany to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, &c.
VI.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway and Connections from Philadelphia, New-York and Pittsburg to Harrisburg, Lancaster, Altoona, Crestline, Fort Wayne, Plymouth, Laporte, Chicago, &c.
VII.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Baltimore and Ohio and Ohio and [illegible] Railways and Connections from Baltimore to [illegible] York, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Marietta, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis, &c.
VIII.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the [illegible] Michigan Central Railway and Connections from Chicago to Detroit, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, &c.
IX.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the Michigan Southern Railway and Connections from Chicago to Toledo, Norwalk, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New-York, Boston, &c.
X.—THROUGH ROUTE MAP, representing the [illegible] Terre Haute and Richmond, Terre Haute and Alton, Alton and St. Louis Railway, and Connections from New-York to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis.
XI.—INDIANA CENTRAL, DAYTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS, representing the Great Pennsylvania Railway, [illegible] and Pittsburg Railway, Columbus, Xenia and Dayton, and Xenia and Belpre Railway, Terre Haute and Richmond, and Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railways.
XII.—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS.—Representing nearly every railway in the United States in connection with this important road, together with much valuable information in relation to their land &c.
XIII.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—First Railway in Mexico; Great Freight Depot; East Tennessee and Virginia Railway; the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.
XIV.—IMPORTANT HINTS TO TRAVELERS, in reference to Baggage, Hacks, Time-Tables, [illegible].
XV.—SKELETON TOURS FROM NEW-YORK TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, with an approximate statement of the time required to travel from place to place, and the duration of the halts to be made at the most remarkable points, compiled from Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of Travel, to which the traveller is referred for fuller information.
XVI.—THE TOURIST'S GUIDE: A Guide to the principal Watering Places, Springs, and places of fashionable resort in the United States.
XVII.—INDEX OF DIVERGING ROUTES.
XVIII.—INDEX OF UPWARD OF 2,000 PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES, in connection with Railways.
XIX.—A LIST OF THE HOTELS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.
XX.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, [illegible] arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XXI.—NEW TIME TABLES, [illegible].
XXII.—A COMMERCIAL REGISTER OF PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES.
XXIII.—STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.
NOTICE.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the comprehensive system of the Through Routes embodied in this Number of the Guide, by which passengers can ascertain the shortest and most direct route to and from the principal cities in the Union, without the necessary labor attending an examination of the separate Maps and Time Tables of the Railway Companies.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
For sale by all Booksellers, Book and Periodical Agents, Newsmen, and by all the boys who sell [illegible] and papers upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas.
312 PAGES. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

THE TEA-KETTLE.—VALUABLE HINTS FOR Household Economy, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. [illegible] history, uses and abuses, by Mrs. [illegible] in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED, only 4 cents. [illegible]

EDWARD J. WARREN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF
HATS AND HATTERS' GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND MATERIALS,
BY
VAN WYCK, TOWNSEND & WARREN,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, 1857,
at 10 o'clock,
At Store No. 105 Water st.,
[illegible]
The entire stock of
Messrs. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.,
comprising the most extensive and varied assortment of HATS and HATTERS' GOODS generally, the whole of which will be
SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
N. B.—The attention of the entire trade is called to the above Sale.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857.

OUT TO-DAY.
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
Contains an Illustration.
The Horrible Occurrence at Troy,
Two Men Worried by a Bear.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
Contains
The Wonderful Adventures of Vidocq.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
Contains
Foreign Criminal News Every Week.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
contains
An Extraordinary Arrest for Adultery.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
contains
A Kalloch Case in England.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE
is sold, wholesale,
By ROSS & TOUSEY, of Nassau-st.,
and retail, by all News Agents [illegible].

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. [illegible] Ann-st., New-York.

THE BANK PANIC.—RATES AT WHICH [illegible] notes on the following Banks are taken at [illegible] Clothing Warehouse, Nos. [illegible] Fulton, Gold and Cliff sts.
Mechanics' Banking Association, N. Y., [illegible] dollar.
Chemung County Bank, [illegible]
Hollister Bank, Buffalo, [illegible] cents on the dollar.
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo, [illegible]
White's Bank, Buffalo, [illegible] cents on the dollar.
[illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.

Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments, and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS

of the most elegant and novel description.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant warerooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

COLORED AND WHITE EMBROIDERED Marseilles sets. We will open on Monday, 31st, [illegible] Marseilles sets, [illegible] &c.
Also a full assortment of Marseilles collars, [illegible]
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 432 Broadway.

TRAVELING CLOAKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
[illegible] of shape and material,
Constantly on hand.
Or made to order at shortest notice.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 432 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
in prices for White and Decorated French China, English Ironstone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware.
LOOK AT THE FIGURES!!!

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	$10 00,	worth	$15 00
White Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25,	worth	5 00
Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00,	worth	10 00
White Toilet Sets	1 50,	worth	3 00
Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets	5 75,	worth	8 00
Decorated Dinner Sets	40 00,	worth	65 00
Decorated Tea Sets, very handsome	15 00,	worth	20 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75,	worth	3 00
Cut Glass Wines, the dozen	75,	worth	1 50
Colored Bohemian Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 50,	worth	3 00
Three-light Gas Chandeliers	7 00,	worth	15 00
Four-light Gas Chandeliers	8 00,	worth	12 00
Hall Lights	2 00,	worth	4 00
Bronzed Wedding Brackets, two joints	75,	worth	1 25
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 75,	worth	7 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	20 00,	worth	35 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	3 50,	worth	6 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75,	worth	6 50
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50,	worth	2 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00,	worth	6 00

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILE SHAWLS.
NEW STELLA SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An [illegible] assortment of distinguished novelties for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
JUST OPENED.
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is [illegible] solicited.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTILLAS.
The subscriber respectfully informs wholesale buyers that he has on hand a splendid stock of Garments for Fall and Winter wear, comprising some of the greatest novelties to be found in this market. An examination is earnestly solicited.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 58 (old No. 58) Canal-st.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO., AND SOLD AT THE DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., N. Y.
[illegible] of great variety and latest styles, Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are grown in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FIRST FALL OPENING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
The first opening of the season will take place
On Thursday, Sept. 3,
When goods, in the following departments, will be displayed:
Infants' and babies' wear.
Boys' clothing.
Ladies' and children's millinery.
Boys' hats and caps.
Ladies' and children's hosiery.
Ladies' and children's shoes.
Cloaks and mantillas.
Misses' and children's fancy hats.
Gents' and boys' furnishing goods.
Laces and embroideries.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MILLINERY.

HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER TO THE TRADE
FOR CASH
NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, CHENILLE,
HEAD ORNAMENTS, BONNET MATERIALS,
SOFT STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
No. 338 Broadway,
Corner Pearl-st.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 344 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Invite the attention of Buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

THE LAST MOVEMENT OF FASHION.
Laces and fringes, as dress trimmings, have had their day. They have been for a long time in vogue, and no lady of taste has felt herself justified in employing anything else, however inclined to depart from the custom. But the tide has turned at last. Our lady friends who have just returned from Europe, report that in Paris, and in fact all over continental Europe, ribbons of various styles and colors have taken the place of every other species of trimming. The Empress Eugenie trims with ribbons only. Queen Victoria and her court trim with ribbons. The Princess Charlotte trims with ribbons. The young bride of Duke Maximilian trims with ribbons. In short, go where you will in the beau monde of Europe, all who profess to follow the dictates of fashion, or to lead in the great art of ladies' costume, have set up ribbons as the prevailing standard of [illegible] and elegance. As to the particular kinds of ribbons most in demand among the leaders of ton in Paris just now, we can only say, call on E. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 339 Broadway, and see his immense assortment just imported.

MILLINERY GOODS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dresses and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 344 Bowery, [illegible].

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—E. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 339 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. [illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELLES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, &c.
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this inducement, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being Practical Upholsterers, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the very latest style, after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in Paris.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Strangers visiting will have every advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ROCKFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW VOLUME!
NEW HEAD!!
NEW TYPE!!!
NEW FEATURES!!!!
PORTER'S SPIRIT
READY THIS MORNING.
This is the first number of a new volume—all who desire a first-class paper should subscribe at once, in order that complete files may be kept. Among the contents this week will be found
THE MEDITATIONS
AND
CONFESSIONS
OF
ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.
An extraordinary production, translated expressly for this paper.
More letters from England about the
AMERICAN HORSES.
A letter from our own correspondent, with the English opinion on the
DEFEAT OF PRIORESS.
AN ELEGANT ILLUSTRATION
OF THE
YACHT RACE AT NEW BEDFORD.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—PRICE SIX CENTS.

SCHOOL-BOOK HOUSE.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway,
Devoting themselves principally to the publication and sale of
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS,
are enabled to offer to Dealers, School Officers and Teachers, the most complete assortment of Educational Works, School Stationery, &c., in the City. They publish the popular
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
A full Course of Progressive Text-Books, now numbering nearly 100 volumes in the different departments of study, embracing, among others,
SANDERS'S POPULAR READERS,
THOMSON'S PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC,
WILSON'S SCHOOL HISTORIES,
FASQUELLE'S FRENCH COURSE,
WOODBURY'S GERMAN SERIES,
GRAY'S ADMIRABLE BOTANIES,
WELLS' NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
BRADBURY'S SCHOOL MUSIC, &c., &c.
All tried, practical and popular Books.
Descriptive Catalogues gratis and prepaid.
. The Trade is notified that the above are not offered at Trade Sale.

PHONOLOGICAL CARDS BY L. WARDELL—A new system for acquiring extraordinary facility on the piano-forte. It enables the pupil to read music at sight in a shorter space of time and with much less labor than any other method known. This system has met with astonishing success wherever it has been adopted, and is not only of use to the student, but to the most finished performer, as by the practice of it for a few minutes every day he will gain more than by slaving for hours at the instrument. It is also of great advantage to schools, as it can be taught in classes, and is particularly recommended to teachers as a delightful and easy method of teaching even very young children to read music rapidly at sight. Those wishing further information can have my address by calling at T. H. CHAMBERS', Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., or Messrs. SEDGEWICK & DAY'S, No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn. Cards with full instructions to be had at all the principal music stores.

THIRTEENTH EDITION OF EVERETT'S excellent Oration at the Inauguration of the Dudley Observatory. A few copies of this popular Oration can be procured by calling at or addressing the SUBSCRIPTION DESK, *Daily Times* Office. Price 25 cents. Postage stamps received.

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE, MARCH, 1857—In pamphlet form, just published. The only correct account that has been published of the massacre at Spirit Lake. Trials and three months captivity of Abigail Gardner and the lost captive ransomed from Ink-pa-du-ta's band of outlaws and murderers in June last. ROSS & TOUSEY, agents for the publisher, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 30—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 65, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 356, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 25, 26½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 199—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 1·4—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 124, 128, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 237, 239—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East [illegible]—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 269—Forsyth-st., No. 166—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 28, 36, 52, 63, 67, 79, 101, 112, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 136—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 325—Liberty-st., 128, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 167—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 358, 292, 298—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck Slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 494, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 13, 25, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 149—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 358—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 56, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 206 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 128—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., JOHNSON & GREEN's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution.

Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale.

Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee
on Buildings in Central Park.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

CAUTION.—FORTY-EIGHT MORTGAGE Bonds of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, all dated 1st June, 1854, and for $1,000 each, payable to DANIEL W. CAMP, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut, or bearer, and numbered respectively 51 to 53, both inclusive; 55, 57 to 75, both inclusive; 77, 78, 123 to 146, both inclusive, have not been found in the place where they were deposited, and the public is cautioned against receiving or negotiating the aforesaid bonds, or any of them.
A. BREWSTER, President
of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.
Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.
No moneys received after 2 o'clock.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
E. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating for certificate No. 4,395 for ten shares of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company in the name of J. Howard King, dated April 21, 1857. A suitable reward will be given, and no questions asked by HAWLEY & BRADFORD,
No. 60 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A STATED MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will take place at Dinkeldein's, 3d-av., corner of 59th-st., on FRIDAY, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is expected as arrangements will be made for the election of delegates to the Syracuse Convention.
EDWARD DAYTON, President.
GEO. J. GREGORY, WM. W. DAW, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held this (Thursday) evening, Sept. 3, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec'y.
Members can obtain their ticket for the Fair.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XIIIth Ward Republican Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order.
EDWARD [illegible], President.
BENJAMIN C. [illegible], EMERY S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at [illegible] Hall, [illegible] on THURSDAY Sept. 3, at 7½ P. M.
DAVID R. JAQUES, President.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of ROSS & MERRIAM, for the purpose of manufacturing paints, chemicals, &c., at Nos. 300 and 302 West 43d-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.
ALEX. ROSS,
H. C. MERRIAM.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER—FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN and Spanish.—A French lady, a graduated teacher of experience and acknowledged ability, offers her services to superior schools and families in New-York and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the above languages, and all the branches of a liberal education. References to competent judges. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 146 Waverley-place.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach French, music, and the English branches, wishes a situation in this City or neighborhood, where she may instruct a family of children. Compensation very moderate. The best of references given and required. Address C. P. ELWOOD, *Times* office.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WHO HAS taught four years and has good testimonials, wants a situation in an Academy or High School as Teacher or Principal. Address T. W., Pine Grove, Centre County, Penn.

MORNING TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, having two hours unoccupied, is desirous of making an engagement for the same. She instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, Music and Drawing. Address Box No. 660, Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to connect himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer, is a good, smart cook and makes plain pastry. Has excellent references. Also, by a very neat and respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain seamstress; both will go in the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery; both are highly recommended.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as family seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of strict moral character as coachman or groom, understands his duties in that respect thoroughly; could act as deliverer in a grocery store, is a careful driver and knows how to read and write; has acted as watchman for the past two years; can bring unquestionable references. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or Friday. Will go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children and assist at housework; is of industrious habits, and can give the best of reference as to character for honesty, &c. Call at No. 25 Frankfort-st., in rear building, top floor, or a note addressed to M. E. will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT IN an Academy or High School, by a young man of good moral character, and familiar with the common and higher English branches, and has a thorough knowledge of classics. Address (stating terms) ALPHA, Johnsville, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as laundress—does up linen in style, plain or fancy sewing. Also, a girl of 16 as nurse to a lady, does chamberwork. They will go together or separate. Wages, $7; the nurse $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO cook, wash and iron. German preferred. One who can come well recommended. Wages $7. Apply No. 39 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as seamstress; one as laundress. Also by three nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO IS WELL experienced in all its branches, to engage with a few families to work by the day, or will engage in a family by the month. Reference given. Apply at No. 704, 6th-av., between 40th and 41st-sts., in the Dry Goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Protestant German girl, for general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children; has the best of reference, and no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 317 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess. Speaks the English, French and German languages. Address J. A., Box No. 3,290 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY, SOPRANO, SUPERIOR musician, desires a place in a Church, Episcopal, in Brooklyn. Will accept a remuneration less than her services are worth. Address MUSIC, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl, as cook, washer and ironer; good references given. Call at No. 224 1st-av., 2d floor, front, between 13th and 14th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes an engagement by the day or week. She is at present disengaged, as her patrons are chiefly out of town. Address DRESSMAKER, Madison-square Post-Office, for this week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women, one as chambermaid or nurse, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES FOR A SITUATION in a private family as governess. She teaches English, French, music and drawing. The country or South is preferred. Address Miss G. H., No. 19 Hudson-place, 34th-st.

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady wishes to make an engagement for the coming year, as Teacher or Governess of the English branches. Has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified. References given. Address No. 38 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LAW CLERK. A MAN COMPETENT for an assistant in a law office. Apply to GEO. GIFFORD, No. 17 Wall-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH GOVERNESS for a private family, South; one able to teach French and music preferred. Also a gentleman teacher of the classics. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A COPYIST IN A LAW OFFICE, must write correctly a handsome hand. None but skillful writers need apply. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,581 Post-Office, New-York, stating age and terms.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, SISTERS OR COUSINS preferred; one as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing; the other as laundress and assistant chambermaid; to go to Riverdale, on the Hudson. A good home for two good girls. Address H. F. SPAULDING, No. 26 Barclay-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY Goods Jobbing House, who writes a good hand expeditiously, and figures correctly and quickly. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, Box No. 1,596 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SOPRANO SINGER FOR AN Episcopal choir in the City. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 1,618 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BETWEEN Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. A private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large airy room, with breakfast and tea, and the comforts of a pleasant home. The house is delightfully situated, and has every modern convenience. The most satisfactory references required. A note addressed to C. S., Box No. 3,871, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 72 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OF moral and religious habits, can be suitably accommodated at No. 105 4th-av.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW families can find excellent accommodations for the Fall months. Rooms large, and well arranged for the convenience of families and single persons. A line addressed to the undersigned, will meet with immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished rooms, with gas and fire—partial board for the gentleman, for $12 or $14 per week. Location, [illegible]. References exchanged. Address New-York *Times* for six days.

NO. 290 WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also, an office for a physician. References exchanged.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without Board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 148 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, suitable for families or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway. Hot and cold water, with bath rooms and gas. Dinner at 6 P. M.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be found at No. 260 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, very near the ferry.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, [illegible] ... for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class [illegible]. It is located [illegible] ... and the surrounding country [illegible] ... The subscriber will spare no effort to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable [illegible] resorts.
M. H. [illegible],
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottisch, and a few other dances all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S
(formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD's,)
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 128 Second av., corner St. Mark's-place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 28 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to embrace the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
WM. R. [illegible], JR.,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. [illegible],
WALTER ROCHE,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address
C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, } Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 932 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at No. 21 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 49 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECTION of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 30 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADWAY, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above.
R. R. WIGGINS, A. M.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 36th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE DUTIES OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL for boys at New-Rochelle, conducted by Mr. LOCKWOOD, will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 7. The principal can be seen at No. 375 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on the 3d, 4th and 5th inst. If desired, he will assume the responsibility of conducting such pupils to his place of residence as may be intrusted to his charge.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL Institute at Hackensack, N. J., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal, as above; or QUACKENBUSH & CO., No. 22 Dey-st.; or ZABRISKIE & VAN RIPER, No. 519 Greenwich-st.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 135 4th-av.
H. DRISLER, No. 128 West 22d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 38th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 38th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will begin Nov. 5, 1857. For Catalogues apply at the office of the New-York *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, or to RIPLEY & CO.'S, No. 248 Pearl-st., New-York.
C. G. HAZELTINE, J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. L. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MR. BOLTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will be opened on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Circulars can be obtained at Mr. T. R. STANFORD'S bookstore, No. 637 Broadway, or at ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS', No. 530 Broadway.

MRS. [illegible]'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 58 East 38th-st. Mrs. ROWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL directed by Messrs. L'ESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Modern languages, classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. Gymnasium attached. Just reopened.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME [illegible]'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 162 Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame [illegible] will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 31.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school, classical and commercial, [illegible] will reopen on Sept. [illegible]. Prof. [illegible], of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The Fall term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Applications for admission may be made to A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Principal; to Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., or to either of the subscribers.
A. B. BAYLIS,
J. SULLIVAN THORNE, } Com. on Instruction.
CYRUS P. SMITH,
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 407 Broadway; [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 373 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE DONEST, NELSON, GUILLANDEN and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 15th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies, will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—W. M. FERRISS, NO. 71 West 37th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE—NOS. 70 AND 72 Elizabeth-st. The schools of both male and female departments commence the Fall term on the 7th instant. For terms apply to the Principals JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or of ROBT. R. WILLETS, No. 17 Rutgers place, JOHN L. GRIFFIN, 6th av. and 28th-st., and JOHN D. HICKS, No. 47 John-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B. (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For information address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 21st-st., with a Primary Department, taught by a lady. The twenty-fourth year begins on Monday, Sept. 14. Instruction in French and drawing by approved teachers. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 83 East 33d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, residing in a delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson River, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 8 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of A HOME, with a thorough EDUCATION in English, Music, Drawing, and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—THIS old and popular Institution will re-open on the first Monday in September. For the admission of pupils apply at the Female Department, No. 472 Broadway, and at the Male Department, No. 28 Crosby-st.
THOMAS JEREMIAH,
Chairman of the School Committee.

MADISON SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, (near 21st-st.) JOHN GRANT, A. M., Principal. The next year will commence on Monday, Sept. 14. Able and accomplished teachers will assist in the various departments, and every possible facility be afforded to pupils of all ages. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms of the Institute, as above.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 10. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 13d-st., commences Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. 394 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

A PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE and Literature, who has been successfully engaged for several years in some of the best schools of New-York, can dispose of one or two hours every day. Address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 288 Court-st., second door north from President. Fall term commences MONDAY, Sept. 7.
A. R. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

THE FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School of Dr. F. BERTHET, No. 43 West 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 7. There is a gymnasium.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
D. POMEROY, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.
Female Department, No. 182 East Broadway,
JENNETTE L. DOUGLASS, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

MRS. BROWN WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 Varick-st., Hudson-square (St. John's Park), MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at No. 48 West 20th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 31 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sep. 7.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 36th & 37th-sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

THE MISSES L. H. & M. E. GREEN—Will reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 48 East 21st-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 27th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be re-opened, Sept. 7, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 48 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1083 Broadway, (between 31st and 32d sts.) will be re-opened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 800 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

J. B. WORTS'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 327 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISSES [illegible]'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. [illegible]'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GOUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 246 West 19th-st. will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 3. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 105 East 15th-st., [illegible]. Mr. and the Misses [illegible] will reopen their English and French school on MONDAY, Sep. 14.

MME. [illegible]'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, Madison-avenue, corner 35th-st., will reopen Sept. 7th. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

THE MISSES PATTEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on Sept. 7, at their residence, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY, of Paris, No. 434 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY marble-front dwelling House No. 32 First-place, Brooklyn. The house is in complete order, and furnished with all the modern improvements. Would be sold with or without furniture. Apply to W. H. WARING, No. [illegible] William-st., or on the premises.

NO. 133 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House 25x60, lot 25x120. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House being the entire second story of No. 38 Broadway, extending from Broadway 180 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 2 o'clock, A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWNER of a full sized brown-stone house, and fourth story and basement, replete with all modern improvements, being about to remove from the City, would lease it, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, to a desirable tenant, for one to three years, at a fair price, or he would sell the whole at a bargain. For terms, address C. R., office of this paper.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, in the most desirable neighborhood of South Brooklyn; fitted with all modern improvements, built expressly for the family of the owner, who is about moving to the country. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and is elegantly improved. Possession immediate. Rent moderate. Address T. N. B., this office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE English basement house No. 206 West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house is in good order, has all modern improvements, and the neighborhood very pleasant. Rent $650, and immediate possession given. Apply on the premises. T. G. CHURCHILL, 38 Wall-st.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—The building is 25x100 feet, will stall 50 horses, carriage and feed stories full size of the building, and each story is well lighted and ventilated, and is not surpassed by any building of the kind in the City. It is located on 32d-st. near 4th-av. and Murray Hill, and in the vicinity of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad depot, and is believed to be one of the best stands for a first-class stable in the City. Inquire at No. 134 Madison-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 3 Beach-st., next to the corner of West Broadway, in good order, with gas and water. The lower part might be altered to suit business purposes. Apply to BLANCAN, EWEN & CO., No. 150 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE a house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, R. S., Jr., Box No. 4,928 Post-Office.

WANTED—THE ROOMS OF THE FIRST OR second floor of a modern house, by a gentleman and wife, between 14th and 18th sts., and the 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,279 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE of the late Matthew J. Myers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining [illegible] park, consist of a spacious, well constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

$15,000.—FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, one hour's ride from New-York, by Harlem Railroad, and one half-mile from Railroad Station, a handsome country residence, containing from 25 to 30 acres of the best of land. Also, a large variety of the best of fruit. Situation very healthy, and convenient to schools and churches. N. B.—Would exchange for City property or bonds and mortgages. Inquire of the owner, Coal Office, 8th-av. and 38th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED at East Williamsburg, L. I., on the Williamsburg and Jamaica turnpike, 3 miles from the City, containing 5½ acres of ground, not to be excelled by any on the Island for gardening purposes; large house and barn, excellent well of water, an abundance of choice cherry, apple and pear trees, grape-vines, &c. Stages pass the premises every hour through the day. Apply to JOS. H. WAY, No. 6 Spruce-st., New-York, or to CHAS. F. WAY, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement, built in the best manner and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-avenue, third house on the right, south of the depot, or to J. C. [illegible], No. [illegible], Great Western Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES ON GREAT NECK, L. I., [illegible] frontage on Cow Bay and the Sound [illegible] good in every [illegible]. Location perfectly healthy. Has fine spring, with sufficient head to carry it into the house. The residences of Thomas Messenger, John [illegible], Joshua Skidmore, John A. King, and others in the immediate vicinity. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON [illegible] of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 34 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 22 miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at [illegible]. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 113 Front-st., or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT METUCHEN, N. J., NEAR THE New-Jersey Railroad, a beautifully situated farm of 95 acres, comfortable buildings, near the depot, 25 miles from the City, accessible several times a day. The buildings stand on a height overlooking the surrounding country. Stock and farming utensils all for sale with the farm. Inquire at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 43. L. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I., containing 40 acres, 35 of which are under a high state of cultivation, and 5 in woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars apply to SINCLAIRE & [illegible], No. 169 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEPT. 30, 1857, AT TOMS RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., 50 tracts of land in that county, will be sold to close an assignment, and afford cheaper investments than Western land. For circulars, address BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horse, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 19 3d-av.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horse, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 19 3d-av.

$20,000.—REAL ESTATE AND CASH TO exchange for dry goods, clothing or general stock for country trade. Call or address E. B. F., No. 207 Greenwich-st.

$1,500.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH the above amount to join the advertiser in a permanent and perfectly safe manufacturing business in this City that will net $5,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview. Address W. N., *Daily Times* office, with name, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT, AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above to any quantity. We call special attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 99 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY SALE—AUGUST [illegible] THIS DAY (Thursday) Sept. 3, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible]

$1,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Mississippi Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] and Tennessee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] City of Cincinnati 6 per cent. Bonds of 1880.

[illegible] Galena and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] Detroit Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Chicago City 6 per cent. (Water Loan) Bonds of 1880.

[illegible] Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Ohio State 6 per cent. Stock of 1860.

[illegible] Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad [illegible] per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] City of [illegible] (Ky.) 6 per cent. Bonds of 1880.

[illegible] Montgomery County (Tenn.) 6 per cent. Bonds of 1880.

[illegible] Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Michigan Southern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible] Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

[illegible] Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Auction Sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, Special Sales of the same, on any other days, when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. [illegible] land warrants and [illegible] negotiated. [illegible] ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY [illegible] household furniture [illegible] between Madison and 5th [illegible]

[illegible]

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, ADJOINING [illegible] a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, the most desirable building lots, on graded avenues (50 to 80 feet wide) existing on Staten Island, [illegible] Pennsylvania-avenue and New-York avenue, adjoining the property of Mr. C. Anderson, to be sold peremptorily at public auction, by Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at Vanderbilt House, Vanderbilt's Landing, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Sale positive. Title perfect. Sales will be made in single lots of 25 feet wide. WM. EMERSON, Referee, No. 3 Wall-st. WM. W. VAN WAGENEN.

J. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S third regular Fall trade sale of [illegible] English, German and American hardware, will take place on THURSDAY, 3d, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 218 Pearl-st. Also, by order of Assignees, [illegible] 4 cases fine locks [illegible] hand and panel saws, &c. [illegible] The sale will commence with part of a stock of shelf goods. Terms at sale.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, office No. 26 Broadway.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at house known as No. 9 23d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, Brussels, velvet tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window curtains and cornices, mirrors, cane-seat chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding. China, glass and [illegible] ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular weekly sale of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The list includes first-class Fire Stocks, viz.: Bowery, Firemen's, National, Beekman, Irving and Lorillard. Regular sales every Wednesday. Special sales on any day required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.

FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 397 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7⅓-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Waters' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent [illegible] Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

DURABLE PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Piano-fortes with [illegible] action and scale. These instruments are made in the very best manner, and by experienced workmen. Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Pianos to rent. Several second-hand pianos for sale cheap for cash.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated Pianos, with other Boston and New-York Pianos, at lower prices than ever before offered. Prices to suit the times. Second-hand Pianos at $25, $50, $75, $100 to $200. New Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, [illegible] cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

MELODEONS FOR RENT—RENT ALLOWED ON PURCHASE.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated [illegible] organ melodeons, double-bank and [illegible] melodeons, and those of every style, for sale or rent. Liberal terms to the trade. A. M. [illegible], No. 83 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MAPS, GUIDES AND HAND-BOOKS, OF every description, can be obtained wholesale and retail at [illegible] RANNEY'S Gift Book and Map store, No. 195 Broadway. Catalogues of the great Gift Sale will be sent to any address on application.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at [illegible]
Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,300,000—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,300,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the city of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 19, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners, of Brooklyn," at office of CORNING & CO., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before named, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or
Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent. payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent. payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent. payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent. payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contract, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. The subscribers continue to issue passage certificates from Europe, on the most favorable terms. They also issue drafts for any amount from £1 upwards, payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, the punctual payment of which drafts having gained the confidence of the public, the subscribers pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the favor and confidence so long reposed in them. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, August 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors. GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (Convertible) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the 1st of September will be paid at the office of the Company in Cleveland. G. W. ROCKWELL, President.

OFFICE OF A. NICHOLAS' BANK NOTE REPORTER, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.—The bills of the Iron Bank of Rockaway, New-Jersey, are bought at our office at the usual rates for Jersey money, viz: ¾ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL (LATE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON) RAILROAD COMPANY.—Covington, Ky., Aug. 26, 1857. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on THE FIRST DAYS OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, ON THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO.'S BONDS, 6 PER CENTS, guaranteed by the City of Covington, and the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. CO.'S FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 6 & 7 PER CENTS, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons. S. J. WALKER, Treas. K. C. R. R. Co.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. *Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c.,* procured.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOINE NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1857.—The coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st September, 1857, will be paid on presentation at this office. A. HUNT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
Aug. 27, 1857.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK are hereby notified that the second instalment of 20 per cent. on the new Capital Stock will be payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Bank. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

$10 000, $8,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, and other sums, to be lent on bond and mortgage for a term of years, on first class New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 36 Wall-st.

MARINERS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

FLORIDA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—The Interest Coupons on the Internal Improvement Bonds of the State of Florida, 7 per cent., due Sept. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in this City.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE Sept. 1, on the Florida Railroad Freeland (8 per cent.) Bonds will be paid at our office. RIGGS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner of William and Beaver-sts.—New-York, Sept. 1, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 5th instant. W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 18th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. [illegible], Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
Wm. F. Mott,
John Halsey,
Edward Wood,
Robert L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun,
Edwd. Merritt,
Henry Barnes,
Geo. B. [illegible],
B. M. W[illegible],
Geo. H. [illegible],
Charles [illegible]

Joseph Lawrence,
Jas. G. Garner,
Richard P. Bruff,
L. B. Wyman,
Edward Willets,
R. J. Dennell,
John R. Willis,
Smith Lawrence,
[illegible]
J. W. Corlies,
Wm. [illegible]

Edward Haight,
Sam. C. Paxson,
Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Wm. H. Hussey,
D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Chas. E. Parker,
John D. Warren,
Edwd. Cromwell,
Matthew Mitchell,
Wm. A. Butler,
C. T. Valentine,
David S. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. [illegible], Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 59 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,
Charles R. Swords,
John Compton,
Leonardo S. Suarez,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
J. H. Ransom,
U. J. Smith,
Robert M. Bruce,
Corn's W. Lawrence,

D. Henry Haight,
Silas Brown,
Joseph W. Corlies,
Wm. K. Strong,
Noah S. Hunt,
Geo. A. Townsend,
Alfred Willis,
J. S. Boyd,
Henry E. Loverich,
R. Townsend,
John Penfold.

Joseph Lawrence,
A. R. Eno,
Lawrence Turnure,
S. T. Nicoll,
Thomas Small,
Don A. Cushman,
Sylv's L. H. Ward,
A. Y. del Valle,
Alvo E. Laing,
J. H. Holcomb.

JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 65 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing-office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enables us to execute work in the best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and printers, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

U [illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, [illegible] and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River [illegible] to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the distant West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

6:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible]:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT OFFICE, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, New-York, Aug. 20, 1857.—IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The following unrivaled steamers will leave Buffalo for Toledo on arrival of Morning Express Trains from New-York. Positively no detention:

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, 1,700 tons, S. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons, J. T. [illegible], Commander, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
H. B. RITCHIE, Foot Main-st., Buffalo, } Agents.
JOHN F. PORTER, 193 Broadway, New-York, }

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 6 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] 12 M. [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. [illegible], will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 6:15 A. M. and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	[illegible]	Nashua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 50	Groton Junc'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 25		New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Thursday, Sept. 3, 7	A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 3, 2	P. M.
Friday, Sept. 4, 8	A. M.	Friday, Sept. 4, 3	P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1	P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 5, [illegible]	P. M.

KERR's Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. [illegible], will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Fare between New-York and Boston $2 00
Fare to Newport 1 50
W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. [illegible], will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR FORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 2 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 Cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour [illegible] landing at Quarantine, [illegible] the finest view in the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from Poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 2[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, June [illegible]	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 1[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, July 2[illegible]	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 1[illegible]	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Sept. 2[illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 2[illegible]	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 2[illegible]	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 2[illegible]	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; none others will be received.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ADRIATIC will sail on the [illegible] of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. [illegible] mode of construction yet [illegible]

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16.—Price of passage: 1st cabin $90; 2d, $60; steerage, $35.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM BREMEN.	
WEDNESDAY	Sept. 16.	SATURDAY	Oct. 17.
SATURDAY	Nov. 14.	SATURDAY	Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d September. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 11½ and 12 o'clock. The ASIA will sail on the 16th September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODHUE, [illegible] & ELLIOT,
No. 125 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE—The fast-going steamship MARION, WILLIAM FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, having superior accommodations, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The new and magnificent steamship COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. NOTICE.—This line is composed of side-wheel steamships only. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, (Florida,) connecting with the New-York steamers, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; to Palatka, $22.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk $8, Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Some new and beautiful styles, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watchmakers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature.

We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty.

Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz.:
Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane,
and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.,
Successors to the Boston Watch Company.
Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Cases, full-jeweled Lever Watches, from [illegible] to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from [illegible]

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. [illegible]

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA [illegible] WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the [illegible]

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. [illegible] F. D. LANDER.

W. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Painters, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, [illegible] and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year most persons feel the necessity of taking some [illegible] No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

[illegible]
BINGHAMTON, January [illegible], 1856.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Your Roman Eye Balsam, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which were [illegible] swollen and inflamed, after a few weeks use of your Balsam, were perfectly cured [illegible] E. FOLEY.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
For weakness and affections [illegible] attended with the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, [illegible] loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woeful [illegible]
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiles.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters, H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; [illegible] WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seal of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each box. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. [illegible] Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau,* Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part *of the world, securely packed and addressed according to* the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Office, No. [illegible] Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CAZENAVE and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 510 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like nostrums of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuse of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock. Sundays excepted. No. 754 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Dr. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE, price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. [illegible] Bookstore, and by the Author, No. 754 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box [illegible] Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal patronage, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door East of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. [illegible] Dr. HUNTER [illegible] removed. It's a deception.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from Nervousness, Debility, Pain in Back or Loins, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send free of postage, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional diseases, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. 754 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 8 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHEA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all drug stores.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address, in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow-sufferer, WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH PATENTED.—Dr. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 11 Waverly-place, near Broadway, invites the public to examine his application of Blandy's Patent Cheoplastic process, and when connected with his peculiar atmospheric-pressure Plates, will be found perfectly unapproachable by any and every other method. Durability, great beauty, cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. *Established 28 years.*

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are [illegible] lighter than [illegible] the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensation.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, [illegible] printing presses, together with all the fixtures [illegible] for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing. [illegible] apply to G. H. PARSONS, Assignee, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES—[illegible] improved over last year's fixture. For sale by JOHN [illegible] LANDER, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly executed. Warrants always on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BOUTON and STERLING SMITH, Plaintiffs, against AMBROSE [illegible] Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, [illegible] Bowery, [illegible] within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs [illegible] judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] with interest on [illegible] from the 12th day of July, [illegible] from the 12th August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1857. SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. [illegible]
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2[illegible]th of Sept., 1857. SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against MORTIMER [illegible]—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, [illegible] the sum of two hundred dollars from the [illegible] day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible] GEORGE EDWARD [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of August, 1857. GEORGE EDWARD [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—MARIA E. [illegible] against THOMAS S. [illegible] and GEORGE [illegible]—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857. [illegible]
N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of July, 1857. [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] DOD, against HARRIET DOD, and JOHN [illegible]—Summons for relief.—To the Defendant, JOHN [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible] TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 4 Bowery.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible]

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857. JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM V. GARDINER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at [illegible] of [illegible] and Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1857. [illegible] ROSENBERG, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of July, 1857. FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor, No. [illegible] Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of [illegible] and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated, New-York the [illegible] day of April, 1857. [illegible] ROBINSON, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857. GEORGE [illegible] SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LORETT, No. [illegible] Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the thirteenth day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1[illegible] East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1857. JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OLD LACKAWANNA COAL, [illegible] Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] corner Gouverneur-st. and Front-st., East River, [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] Punctual [illegible] or at our office [illegible] Weight guaranteed.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL—COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS SELLING [illegible] Coal, double-screened, [illegible] per ton, [illegible] delivered [illegible] Coal can call at my store, No. [illegible] names of gentlemen who have burned [illegible] for the last three or four years, [illegible]

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.—[illegible] patent; price [illegible] Broadway, opposite [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

It is said that no vessels from other ports of the Mediterranean or the Adriatic are ever caught in attempts to smuggle; Austrian and Neapolitan vessels being always very circumspect in this particular. [illegible]

Excise Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday at the City Hall to pass upon the applications for licenses received during the month of August. Present, Commissioners [illegible]. [illegible] licenses were granted as follows:

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] heard on its merits, it had been heard on its merits before Judge Daly.

Mr. Hall had not concluded his argument when he gave way for an adjournment to 10 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Smith asked that, in the meantime, the prisoner be admitted to bail, or placed in the custody of an officer, elsewhere than in the Tombs.

The Court made no change, and she was taken back to her cell.

An Injunction against the Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 2.

Before Judge Peabody.

Charles A. Rapallo vs. The Mechanics' Banking Association.—This morning Mr. Blunt, in behalf of the plaintiff in this action, obtained a temporary injunction against the Mechanics' Banking Association, restraining it from receiving or paying out moneys, and an order to show cause on Thursday why a Receiver should not be appointed.

Mr. Lord, Sen., and R. E. Mount appeared for the Mechanics' Banking Association. Mr. Lord said that after what had taken place on Tuesday he would not oppose the motion.

Mr. Mount said that the Bank would be fully able to meet all its obligations, and that no loss would accrue to any person but the stockholders of the Bank. The simplest and readiest means should at once be taken to put the corporation into litigation and to have all its debts paid.

The following is the complaint:

The plaintiff in this action, Charles A. Rapallo, in his own proper person, complains against the defendants, the Mechanics' Banking Association, and says that the said defendants are a corporation or association having banking powers and organized under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and established and doing business in the City of New-York. And the plaintiff says that he has heretofore kept account with said defendants, and deposited money with them and drawn for the same by his checks, and that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1857, he had on deposit with the said defendants, over and above all claims and demands thereon, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. And the plaintiff further saith that on the first day of September, 1857, he drew his check in the words and figures following, viz.:

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

Mechanics' Banking Association:

Pay C. A. Rapallo or bearer one thousand dollars ($1,000.)

CHARLES A. RAPALLO."

I presented the same to both the President and Cashier of the said Association, who severally refused to pay the same, and the plaintiff further saith that he has been informed and believes that the said defendants have suspended payment, and ceased to exercise their ordinary business, and are unable to pay, and are insolvent, and have violated the provisions of the act under which they were organized.

The plaintiff, therefore, prays that the said defendants may be dissolved according to law, and their effects appropriated to pay their debts, and that an injunction may issue restraining the defendants from exercising any of its corporate rights, privileges or franchises, and from collecting and receiving any debts or demands, and from paying out, or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the moneys, property or effects of such Corporation until such Court shall otherwise order, with a view to a final dissolution of said Corporation, and settlement of its affairs, according to right and equity, or that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as may be meet in the premises.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
Plaintiff's Attorney in person.

The following is the order:

It appearing by the complaint in this action and the affidavit of the plaintiff that the defendants are a corporation or association, having banking powers and exercising the business of banking under the laws of this State, and that they have refused and are unable to pay their debts, and it appearing, also, that the plaintiff is a creditor of such corporation or association, and that this action has been commenced by the service of a copy of the summons and complaint herein on the said defendants; therefore, on reading and filing the said complaint and proof of service, and an undertaking with sureties approved by this Court, and on motion of Mr. Jos. Blunt, counsel for the plaintiff, the defendants appearing by their counsel, Mr. D. Lord, and admitting notice of this application, it is ordered that the defendants and its officers be and they are hereby enjoined and restrained from paying out, or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of their moneys, property or effects until the further order of this Court.

And it is further ordered that the said defendants show cause before this Court, on Thursday, the 3d day of September, inst., at the Chambers thereof, City Hall, New-York, at the opening of the Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why one or more receivers should not be appointed to take charge of their property and effects, with the usual powers of receivers in like cases and according to the statutes in such cases made and provided. But the defendants are not enjoined from delivering up securities to which [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Davis.

APPEALS IN LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES.

The People ex rel. W. S. Norton vs. Anson Willis. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said that the decision will affect a great number of cases already brought into the Common Pleas Court on appeal, and that it will also affect the case of Willard vs. Lafarge, in respect to the late Metropolitan Theatre.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Peabody.

DECISIONS.

The Park Bank vs. Robert Davis et al.—Motion granted.

The People ex rel. Wm. E. Norton vs. Anson Willis.—Motion for mandamus granted.

[Advertisement.]

WHY? WHY? WHY?—This is an interrogatory as important as any in the English language. Those who often put the query evince a most laudable desire to acquire knowledge, and we always endeavor to gratify them with a correct answer when they launch it at us. [illegible] "Ask, and ye shall receive." Great numbers of people in different parts of the country ask "why" old Dr. H. James' Extract of Cannabis Indica accomplishes so many marvellous cures. It has cured, in short periods, so-called hopeless cases of consumption, severe asthma, [illegible] and catarrh, chronic dyspepsia, [illegible] nervous system, [illegible] and many other of the "ills to which the flesh is heir." Why it accomplishes these miracles of remedies is easily told. It touches every part of the human system, simultaneously, and with electrical power and effect. [illegible] exhilarates the mind, strengthens and clears the sickly brain, purifies the blood and secretions, tones up the stomach, regulates the biliary apparatus and supplies flesh where it is wanted. All this is done at once. It is a medicine the equal of which was never before available, and every invalid is in duty bound to give it a fair trial without prejudice, and in good faith. By inclosing four postage stamps to "Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.," you will learn how to make and use the great East Indian Panacea. Two dollars sent or taken to the same address will secure a bottle of the medicine as prepared by the discoverer.

N. B.—Some unconscionable adventurer, called C. M. Gregory, and hailing from Chambers-street, New-York City, has advertised that he is an assistant, was once in Dr. H. James' employ, and that he (Gregory) makes the Extract of Cannabis Indica for sale with Dr. H. James' sanction and approval. Dr. James never employed this person as his assistant, never saw him to his knowledge, never indorsed his movements or pretensions, and pronounces him a cheat and an impostor. Send for medicine or recipe to Dr. H. James, residence No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J., only, where the old Doctor can be seen daily, (Sunday excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

MR. C. J. FOSTER, the eminent young tragedian, is to appear at Purdy's National Theatre, this evening, as Rolla in the tragedy of "Pizarro;" the new pantomime of the "Magic Hands" will next follow, with Mr. G. L. Fox, Mons. [illegible] and family and the [illegible] Brothers; and the whole will conclude with the comedietta of a "Dead Shot." Dancing by Miss [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions are in most cases referable to irregularities of the secretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, natural activity and vigor, by the use of the pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Should stand beside the wash-stand, as well as on beauty's toilet. [illegible]

☞ Cash buyers of undershirts and drawers and mens' furnishing goods, will find it to their advantage to examine our present stock. T. & W. A. McLaughlin, No. 269 Greenwich-street, corner of Murray. Wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

A CLERKSHIP OR TRADE.—Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, can, by an examination of your head, tell you what to undertake, with a reasonable hope of success. Charts, with full written descriptions and advice, given daily.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This Board met at 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, President SMITH in the Chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Evening School Committee were authorized to open the evening schools at such time as they may deem expedient, and make all other necessary arrangements to carry the intentions into effect.

Mr. TUTTLE and Mr. LEE were added to that committee. The evening schools will be opened about the 20th of September.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of Judge COPELAND's resignation, reported.

The Committee give in detail a history of the long connection of Judge COPELAND with the cause of public education in Brooklyn, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board tender to Hon. EDWARD COPELAND assurances of their high regard and esteem, not only as a worthy and much respected citizen, but an appreciation of his talents, so often displayed in the discharge of his late duties, and also their deep regret that his health will no longer permit him to retain his position in this Board, and that in parting with him his loss will be felt, not only by the Board, but by all those interested in the welfare of our schools.

Resolved, That we also tender him our sympathy in the reasons he has chosen to assign for his resignation, with our best wishes for his health, and trust that Him who rules over all, will allow that his life may be yet long and still useful.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to enter this report on the minutes of the meeting, and transmit a copy to Hon. E. COPELAND.

After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—EMILY E. HARDEN, a little girl, 3 years of age, daughter of J. H. HARDEN, corner of Myrtle and Park avenues, Brooklyn, fell down an area way on Monday, and died on Tuesday from the injuries received.

ARRESTED.—JAMES DUNN, who caused the death of FRANCIS DELAMORE, on the 12th of June last, by cutting him in the arm, at the corner of Atlantic and [illegible] streets, Brooklyn, was arrested on Tuesday, by the Police of the Second Precinct. He left the city when DELAMORE died, and only returned yesterday when he gave himself up. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

BURGLARIES.—On Sunday afternoon last, the house of DANIEL [illegible], corner of [illegible] and Warren streets, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves, while the family was at church, and carried away a gold watch, jewelry and a small sum of money. About the same time, house No. [illegible] Dean-street was entered and robbed of a gold watch and silverware to considerable value.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—SEPT. 1.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices [illegible] and [illegible].

This Court met at 10 o'clock, when the following Grand Jury was sworn in:

JOHN SCHENCK, Foreman.

Jas. [illegible],	Geo. W. Jackson,	Morris Reynolds,
G. L. Thatcher,	Joseph Dobbins,	Thos. Hamilton,
Jeremiah Terry,	[illegible] Garbert,	Henry Adair,
Dan. D. Whitney,	Benj. F. Wardwell,	James M. Neely,
Thos. A. Devyr,	Geo. S. Herman,	John Friend,
Wm. Johnson,	Michael Phalan,	Owen McGee,
	Pardon W. Kenyon.	

The Judge charged the Jury at great length, and repeated his former instructions to the Jury, not to indict parties for selling liquor without a license, that law is to be recovered by civil suit. The Jury were in [illegible]

The Committee on County Taxes reported the following amounts as necessary to be raised for the ensuing year:

Salaries of City and County Judges	$5,500	
Salaries of Commissioners to take Testimony	1,000	
Salaries and expenses of District Attorney and Clerk	5,000	
Salaries for Police services	4,000	
Salaries of Jurors and Constables	16,000	
Salaries of Coroners	4,000	
[illegible]	500	
Jail and Sheriff's fees	25,000	
Salaries of Keepers of Penitentiary	6,150	
Supplies for Penitentiary	15,000	
Contingent interest account	40,000	
Contingent fund	50,000	
Estimated amount necessary for the support of the poor	$185,000	
Deficiency of the last year	15,000—	200,000
Interest on loans	27,000	
Principal of loans	25,800—	52,800
Total		$436,650
For building and improvement at Almshouse		15,000
Total		$451,650

Adopted.

The Board adjourned for three weeks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...SEPT. 2.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks were made by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

100 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co. 106
125 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co. 123¾@124
40 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. 123¾@125
20 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co. 106
40 shares Beekman Ins. Co. 111½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

There was a favorable turn in Money affairs to-day; decidedly so in regard to the panic feeling which obtained yesterday. The Banks that held their discount sessions this morning, with few exceptions, did the liberal by their mercantile dealers, and outside there is better sale for prime paper at 12@15 ℘ cent. The private banking houses and money brokers are still indisposed to do much, waiting, with their balances in bank, for the settling down of the excitement. A breeze was attempted about noon in regard to country bank notes, the report being spread that the Metropolitan and American Exchange redemptions had been cut off. This was soon discovered to be untrue. The redemptions go on as usual, except that the original rule established by these Banks to take country money on deposit *to-day*, to be drawn for *to-morrow*, has been more rigidly enforced. The practice had grown up of discounting the one day's delay, and of this advantage was being taken in the present stringency by some of the Bank Note-Brokers to send in large packages, bought at various rates in the Street, to be checked against at once. The policy of changing the practice and enforcing the rule at this particular time may be questioned, but it affords no apology for the idle and mischievous rumor that country money is thrown out. The *Arabia* sailed to-day with only $58,000 in gold. The *Vanderbilt* brings from Europe $100,000 in Spanish gold. The Express Companies are bringing in gold in moderate parcels from all sections of the country. The Banks hold to-day, according to general estimate, about ten millions, against $9,241,000 on Monday's average. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $106,889, disbursed $154,126, and hold at the close $12,158,556. The *Vanderbilt* brings the following report of the Bank of England to Saturday, Aug. 15:

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of August, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,650,367—Decrease	£789,904
Other Deposits	10,686,229—Increase	428,4[illegible]
Rest	3,688,247—Increase	4,684
On the other side of the account:		
Government securities	£10,893,684—Decrease	£475,553
Other securities	18,203,498—Increase	131,590
Notes unemployed	5,082,745—Decrease	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,393,095, being a decrease of £154,415, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,260,906, showing a decrease of £23,848 when compared with the preceding return.

There was an improved demand for Stocks, chiefly for cash, and prices went up 2@3 ℘ cent., and in the case of the Illinois Central, 5@7 ℘ cent. as compared with the average of yesterday's sales. The remark applies more particularly to the leading Road shares. Bank Stocks are still heavy. American Exchange sold at 95 ℘ cent.; Metropolitan at 97 ℘ cent. State Stocks are better. Heavy sales of Missouri Sixes at 67½@68@68¼ ℘ cent. Virginias were done at 87½ ℘ cent. The general market left off firm at the Second Board. New-York Central held for 74½; Reading, 54; Erie, 22½@¾; Michigan Central, 64½; Panama, 80; Illinois Central, 95; Galena, 80; Toledo, 37; La Crosse, 16; Rock Island, 70½; Pittsburg, 16½, and Pennsylvania Coal, 69 ℘ cent.

We learn of no further mercantile failures to-day. The settlements between the Banks at the Clearing-House passed off without trouble. As remarked this evening, the panic element in the community, among bill holders and depositors, is exceedingly small. The conviction is almost universal that a trustful spirit is abroad, outside the vortex of the Street, in the financial as well as the great material resources of the country.

Since Monday, Aug. 24, the day of the suspension of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, the Metropolitan Bank has received nearly $5,000,000 of uncurrent money.

We are authorized to state that the Metropolitan Bank has at no time refused the notes of White's Bank of Buffalo.

London Money Market.

From the London Times, Aug. 22.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds, to-day, have again shown a loss of [illegible]

[illegible]

sight drafts were salable to-day at 1½ premium. Mercantile names were sought after and brought the same price as banker's checks. Gold is retailing at 2 per cent. premium. Shipments of coin are being made to New-York to create exchange. The financial troubles have checked the movement of produce, and this operates to keep down the supply of exchange below the demand. Should matters continue unsettled in New-York many days, we look for the establishment of still higher figures.

The general aspect of affairs in the street did not undergo any material change to-day. The Trust Company, though somewhat troubled with notices of attachments, suits, &c., continued to reduce its liabilities. In addition to checks and certificates of deposit, it also received to-day notes of the Bank of Kanawha. How long this course will be continued, will depend on the result of the motion to dissolve attachments now pending. Should the Company be forced to make an assignment, it would, we think, be unfortunate for creditors.

The Boston Market.

From the Boston Morning Post.

Money is in quicker demand, and the supply, even at advanced rates, is scanty. On Saturday, the very best paper went at 9½ in a few instances; but the current rate for it was 10 ℘ cent. Lenders are holding back for higher rates, as our market has been perceptibly affected by the discounting of paper on New-York account, and the heavy returns from New-York of Eastern circulations. On Friday our banks lost $158,000 of specie to New-York, and on Saturday it was reported that the Suffolk would be obliged to send $150,000 more. On Saturday morning the aggregate specie holding of State-street was $3,389,100. The present week begins, doubtless, with about $3,200,000.

New-York funds are now in active demand, both from Banks and individuals. For anything but paper thoroughly known to the purchaser, rates are high and irregular, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the money at any price on good but out of the way notes. It is to be hoped that as rates for all but the very choicest paper are now nearly or quite up to Wall-street quotations, this market may be allowed to keep quietly on its present condition, which, as may be inferred from the foregoing remarks, is none too good for borrowers. If our specie run down much below three millions, money will be very tight here from the effect of outside pressure. There is nothing at home to warrant anything but a tolerably easy Money Market.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR favors buyers; sales 800 bbls. at $5 87@$5 50 for good Michigan and Ohio, and $5 87½@$6 12½ for extra ditto and Indiana. WHEAT, lower; sales 4,500 bushels choice red Illinois at $1 30, and 8,800 bushels common white Michigan at the same. CORN, very dull; sales 6,000 bushels at 73c.@73½c., after which there were no buyers over 70c.@71c. OATS, nominal at 37@c. RYE—Sales at 80c. WHISKY—Nominally 22c. FREIGHTS—13c. for Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours up to noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 59,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—58,000 bushels Wheat; 31,000 bushels Corn; 24,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales 500 bbls., at $5 75@$6 25 for Common to Extra State. During the month of August, 25,000 bbls. were shipped to Canadian ports, chiefly to Montreal and Quebec. WHEAT 15c.@20c. lower on Spring; sales 16,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 08 for Chicago Spring, and $1 25 for Red Winter Ohio. CORN quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—33,500 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—14,000 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower. Sales Ohio at $7 45@$8. WHEAT dull and scantily supplied. No sales. CORN dull and plenty offering; stringency in money matters checks speculative demand. Sales about 10,000 bushels, at 73c. for Western Mixed afloat. BARLEY—Sales small lots at former rates. *Shipped last night*—8,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT declined. Sales at 80c.@82c. CORN declined 2c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—No Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 15,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts to-day*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 98,000 bush. Corn. [illegible] Wheat; 125,000 bush. Wheat, and 13,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

No sales of COTTON to-day. Red WHEAT $1 05. Mess PORK $26. Yellow CORN 96c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday—*First Board*—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Total, 348.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Philadelphia, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Vanderbilt, Higgins, Havre Aug. 22, and Cowes morning of 23d. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Pearl, Kelly, New-Bedford.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, light from S.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]